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THE PRESIDENT MUST LEAD

Congress Looks to the Executive for Financial Advice.

HE MIGHT SAVE THE NATION'S CREDIT

A Demand from Him for Authority to Issue Gold Bonds Would Be Heeded—Congressman Sperry's Views.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In answer to a request from a representative of The Times that he should express his views concerning the attitude of parties and groups in Congress toward proposed financial legislation and the condition and needs of the Treasury Congressman Lewis Sperry of Connecticut, who is a leading member of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, said to-day:

"The Treasury situation is growing worse and worse. This fact, however, does not seem to weigh seriously with Congress, nor is there any indication at present that this Congress will pass any measures for the relief of the Treasury. There is more or less partisanship displayed on both sides of the House, as to both the cause of and the remedy for the present situation. The Republicans profess to believe that it is due entirely to the deficit, and overlook the fact that the Fifty-first Congress left us a deficit of over $50,000,000 a year. They attribute the entire trouble to the tariff legislation of the present Congress. From their standpoint, all that is needed is an increase of the tariff rates, or some other legislation to put money into the Treasury.

"Free-silver men are equally firm in the opinion that there is not money enough in the country, particularly silver money, and free coinage will, they say, operate to cure present troubles. The only weak and half-hearted men in Congress are those who are usually classed as sound-money men, but who seem still willing to compromise with silver men and grant still further concessions if details can be arranged, for it has been estimated that the new tariff will produce sufficient revenues in the immediate future, or, at all events, as soon as the Treasury shall receive benefit from the sugar tax, the income tax, and the whisky tax.

Treasury in Pressing Need.

"However that may be, it is evident that the Treasury needs immediate relief, and the mode of relief would seem to be plain and easy of accomplishment. If the Administration should take hold of the situation with the same uncompromising determination with which it sought the repeal of the Sherman act at the opening of the present Congress, there is reason to believe that a bill could be passed providing for the sale of gold bonds to maintain the gold reserve, and to meet the current deficit in the Treasury. The Administration, however, seems wedded to the thought that we need not only a new banking system, which is undoubtedly true, and that greenbacks and Treasury notes ought to be retired from the circulation, which is also true, but that all of these reforms can be accomplished as incidental to an issue of bonds to provide immediate relief for the Treasury, which cannot possibly be done.

"The absolute failure of the Carlisle bill does not seem to have impressed the Administration with the idea that it is on the wrong tack, and that if it accomplishes anything it must be something different from that which was attempted in the Carlisle bill.

"The daily report is that Mr. Springer is hopeful, and, as a matter of fact, he is busy sticking court plaster on the sore spots of the Carlisle measure, and he is the only man in Washington who does not know that the bill is dead. He looks upon it as a case of suspended animation.

"In the meantime the Treasury is running empty, and before this present Congress expires it is probable that every dollar of gold will have disappeared from the Treasury, unless the Secretary shall be successful in negotiating another bond sale, and whether he can do that on favorable terms or not may be reasonably doubted in view of the unfortunate condition in which the syndicate is left which took the last issue of $50,000,000.

"Even if he should negotiate another loan, the relief would be only temporary, and it may fairly be doubted whether the success of another loan would not be worse than its failure. The real issue is the battle of the standards, though neither the gold standard men nor the silver standard men, who like to call themselves bimetallists, are willing to admit it when talking to each other, but are willing to believe it when talking with men of their own sympathies.

Free-Silver Men Aggressive.

"The free-silver men are more aggressive, more determined, and will more strenuously oppose any legislation whatever which tends to secure the country upon a gold basis. Upon the other hand, men who claim to be sound-money men are willing to make concessions to the free-silver sentiment if they shall not be actually called upon to vote for free silver. This sentiment is manifest in the various bills introduced into Congress which embody a bond issue with other features. Those various bills provide for a coin bond.

"Even John Sherman, whose great reputation as a financier is well established, is opposed to a gold bond, and is in favor of a coin bond, and he is, moreover, opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks in any form and is anxious to continue the Government in the banking business with no assets and no business discretion allowed by law to the Secretary in the management of that business.

"John De Witt Warner of New-York City has also introduced a bill for a coin bond, and, like Mr. Sherman, is strenuously opposed to a bond payable in gold. If any bond is to be issued, the silver men want a coin bond because of the immense accumulation of silver in this country at the present time, and the incidental suspicion attached to our finances indicates, with great certainty, to the advocates of free silver, that a coin bond will probably be paid in silver coin, and thus the country be brought to a silver basis, which is precisely what they want.

Liable to Suspend Gold Payments.

"The fact that the Treasury is liable to suspend gold payments does not appeal very strongly either to the Administration or to the hard-money men in Congress to unite their forces for a gold bond, although it must be evident to everybody that a gold bond is the only one that will sell abroad, or that can be negotiated profitably by the Government at home.

"The free-silver men are not at all alarmed at the Treasury's condition, and they are looking forward to the suspension of gold payments as a justification of their free-silver position. They seem to be of the opinion that the Government will be compelled to suspend gold payments. The argument to be derived from that fact is that the country absolutely needs more silver money, and the only remedy will be free coinage. The disturbing influence of the great amount of silver in the country, including paper, coin, and bullion, is clearly indicated by the rate at which greenbacks and Sherman notes have been redeemed in gold since the resumption of specie payments.

An Instructive Table.

"The following table shows the effect of our great accumulation of silver:

United States Notes and Treasury Notes Redeemed in Gold, by Calendar Years.

Years.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
1879.....	$11,456,536	.....	$11,456,536
1880.....	543,800	.....	543,800
1881.....	28,750	.....	28,750
1882.....	115,500	.....	115,500
1883.....	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	810,000	.....	810,000
1885.....	2,927,400	.....	2,927,400
1886.....	9,349,507	.....	9,349,507
1887.....	1,339,945	.....	1,339,945
1888.....	475,181	.....	475,181
1889.....	959,548	.....	959,548
1890.....	339,273	.....	339,273
1891.....	9,016,727	$686,870	9,703,597
1892.....	15,963,813	20,296,747	36,260,560
1893.....	44,493,512	32,062,778	76,556,290
1894.....	123,941,059	17,802,944	141,744,003
Total..	$221,760,051	$70,849,339	$292,609,390

Baleful Effects of the Sherman Act.

"It will be seen by this table that for eleven years after the resumption of specie payments the total redemptions of greenbacks with gold was less than $29,000,000; but as soon as the Sherman note was issued, the redemptions became greater and greater every year, until, in the year 1894, the Government redeemed the enormous sum of nearly $142,000,000. The redemption for the last four years, which are the years in which the Sherman act has so disturbed our financial system, have amounted to $264,264,450.

"These figures ought to be sufficient to convince any free-silver man that the whole principle of free coinage and the whole theory and effect of the Sherman act are and have been most disastrous. The country is sadly in need of a new banking system, with banks of issue which will permit bank notes to be retired in times of business depression, and when demand for money is slack. The forced issue of paper money under the Sherman act, amounting to $151,000,000, has in fact operated to contract the circulating medium.

"We have exported gold during the last four years, which may be known as the Sherman act period, that is, from June 30, 1890, to Jan. 1, 1895, to the amount of $182,399,322 net, and it is unquestionably true that the great cause of that export has been a suspicion abroad as to our credit, and more recently a depressed condition of business at home, due in large part to a well-founded suspicion as to the stability of our financial system.

"If the Secretary of the Treasury finds that it is impossible to negotiate on satisfactory terms another coin bond such as he twice negotiated before, and a suspension of gold payments actually becomes imminent to the mind of every Congressman, and if it is also apparent that the gold bond is the only one that can be negotiated, it is possible that Congress, under the lead of the Administration, might pass a bill in two days authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate such a bond to maintain the gold reserve and possibly to retire the greenbacks.

The President's Opportunity.

"There seems to be great sympathy between the White House and the organization of the House of Representatives, and since the President has taken the initiative in his message to Congress on currency reform, there is a natural disposition on the part of those who control the management of the House to wait for the Administration to make some other suggestion in that regard, when it shall fully have become convinced of the fact that the Carlisle bill cannot be resurrected.

"That the Carlisle bill could not afford the relief sought at this time is more and more apparent to everybody who pays any attention to the question, and at this present moment there is scarcely any hope at all that Congress will take any step whatever to maintain gold payments after the slender balance now left of the one-hundred-million-dollar bond sales shall have been exhausted."

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS TO-DAY.

Reported that the President Will Ask for Relief for the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The President and Secretary Carlisle spent several hours together at the White House this afternoon.

Mr. Carlisle brought with him financial data bearing on the depleted Treasury gold reserve, and with this as a basis the President began the preparation of a message to Congress.

It is understood that the message will treat principally of the continued drain of the gold reserve and remedies for stopping it. The message will, it is said, be short and vigorous.

It is expected that it will be sent to Congress to-morrow.

COMMENTS OF ENGLISH PAPERS.

The American Financial Situation as Viewed by Writers Across the Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Daily Graphic will say to-morrow: "The United States finances are drifting into a serious condition. It seems best to issue a large gold loan, which would be favorably received in Europe."

The Standard will say to-morrow:

"It took six months to exhaust the proceeds of the last American bond sale. The next may go in three weeks on the present lines. The States are likely at no distant date to find themselves head and ears in debt, the currency depreciated to any imaginable discount, and all the industries of the country in a state of collapse.

"Mr. Cleveland knows this, but the chosen representatives of the people appear to be ignorant of the peril. Amateur professors of statecraft in Europe and at home are urging Mr. Cleveland to the redemption of the overgrown paper currency by a huge gold loan, issued partly abroad. It is impossible to get a law authorizing such a loan through the present House, and the temper and tendencies of the next House nobody knows.

"The only step seems to be another sale of 5 percentage currency bonds for gold. This will last till the special session of the new Congress can be summoned in March to deal with the currency.

"The prospect is cheerless, but Americans have a trick of suddenly acting on a decision when it is least expected. If they make up their minds to do so, they can end their money troubles in a month."

Work for Men Who Have Been Idle.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 27.—The billet mill of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, which has been idle for the past seven weeks, will resume on Tuesday morning, giving employment to about a hundred men. No. 2 blast furnace will be blown in this week, employing about sixty men. It is the largest furnace at the steel works, having a capacity of 200 tons a day.

The Holland Society Dinner.

The tenth annual dinner of the Holland Society of New-York will be given at Sherry's to-morrow night, and it will be as memorable and enjoyable as those of the past.

DID HILL MEAN CROKER

The Senator's Democratic Club Speech Calls Forth Comment.

WHO'S HIT BY SPECULATIVE SPORTING

Some Say Names Were Hardly Needed to Make the Application Plain—Expressions of Well-Known Democrats.

"Did he mean Croker?"

Senator Hill's speech at the Democratic Club Saturday night caused a sensation among politicians who read it yesterday as great as among those who listened while the Senator spoke.

In the four or five thousand words which the Senator employed to discuss Democratic principles and policy there were a dozen or so which pricked through to the quick, and caused such a wriggling among local Democrats as has not been seen for a long time. The Senator said:

"Let ignorance, brutality, dissipation, speculative sporting, avarice, and free-booting be not regarded as desirable qualities for Democratic membership anywhere, much less for prominence in Democratic councils."

These were the words that broke the hornet's nest. They were delivered early in the Senator's speech. They were pondered over, and repeated time and again yesterday by Tammany men and State Democrats, by Hill Democrats and by anti-Hill Democrats, and then the question was asked, "Did he mean Croker?"

The two words "speculative sporting" were the two words which raised the question. Once it was raised came the other question:

"If he did mean Croker, why did the Senator take this public occasion to declare himself?"

It was put down flatly that this was nothing less than a declaration by Senator Hill that there must be a reorganization of the Democracy upon the high plane which he laid down. In this reorganization the Senator was put down as the aspiring leader, and the declaration above quoted was given as his first attempt to relegate to the rear some of the men who have been prominent in the party heretofore.

Just before his remark as to "speculative sporting" men, Senator Hill had spoken of allies that "discredit the party," and had hinted at reorganization in these words:

"If corruption unfortunately obtains a footing in party organization, let it be uprooted. If leaders become corrupt, let them be discarded. Better no organization at all than a corrupt one. I thoroughly despise that class of men who become active in political affairs, not to contribute something to the public good or to gratify an honorable and legitimate ambition in the public service, for which they possess the requisite qualifications, but to secure personal gain and to promote self-aggrandizement. Such allies discredit the party which the profess to serve, degrade the public service, and repel high-minded and honorable men from active participation in political effort."

Democrats of varying shades of belief in local and State politics were asked by a reporter for The New-York Times what significance they attached to these words of Senator Hill. Some did not wish to be quoted who said that the words "speculative sporting" seemed to have been chosen to be definite enough to strike some men who have been prominent in the party. They were of the opinion that Senator Hill had been as specific as he could be without actually calling names, and the two men aimed at were thought to be Senator Murphy and Richard Croker. Both have turf interests which might bring them within the definition.

When Frederic R. Coudert was asked what significance he attached to Senator Hill's utterances, he said:

"I was struck with the words as I read them in the Senator's speech. I hardly know what to make of them. He may have intended to use them impersonally, and to say simply that men who come under this category, some of whom have been shown by the recent investigation to have been occupying places of more or less prominence in political affairs, ought not to receive prominence.

"I do not think the Senator intends to repudiate Tammany Hall. It has, as the chief Democratic organization, always supported him, and I do not think he intends to declare against it. I should say he meant that men such as some have been shown to be must not hold front rank in the party, but must take their places where they belong, in the rear, and have no part in the councils of the party except for the privilege of voting. On other occasions they must keep their mouths closed. They are welcome to attend the show if they take their proper places in the galleries, but they cannot occupy the proscenium boxes."

"Some have said that Mr. Hill was referring to Mr. Croker," said the reporter.

"It occurred to me that he might have been doing so," said Mr. Coudert, "but I do not know enough of the relations between Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker to make an opinion on that subject valuable."

Ex-Register John Reilly, a Tammany leader, said:

"I have heard a number of people guessing to-day, whom the Senator meant. Some of them ask, 'Did he mean Croker? They think his trotting horses and stock farm might be called 'speculative sporting,' and I've heard some talk that his old friend, Ed Murphy, was getting a touching up by Senator Hill, though I don't see just why he should want to make any attack on him.

"I can't say what the Senator's idea is in making such a remark. When it comes to 'speculative sporting,' there's a lot of fellows that might be meant, and I reckon there's a lot more wish things had gone their way, so they might be put in the same list.

"I heard some talk that Jimmy Martin was meant for a share of what Mr. Hill said, but of course there's no way of telling.

"I've no criticism of Senator Hill's speech to make, but when he says things that might fit a number of people, it would be no more than fair, if he intends to be personal, to call names right out, so there would be no doubt about it."

Thomas Campbell, a brother of the Congressman, and an adherent of Tammany Hall, listened while Mr. Reilly spoke, and then he said:

"No; I think he means those fellows down in Washington. You know he's just been having a tilt with Brice and Gorman, and he's trying to 'put it on them.' There's been a pile of talk about their speculating in Sugar stocks and other things of late. I think Hill meant to give them a rap.

"I've heard some asking to-day if he meant Croker and Murphy. Maybe he did, but if they've been lucky enough to come in that class, I don't reckon they'll feel hurt much."

Senator Jacob Rice of the Seventeenth District was asked who, in his opinion, was meant when Senator Hill spoke of "speculative sporting" men.

"He might mean a lot of men," he replied. "The Belmonts own trotting horses. He might refer to men who have within two or three years bought stock farms and gone into the business. I wouldn't mind if I were fortunate enough to be one of them."

Col. William L. Brown said: "I do not believe that Senator Hill intended to be personal in his allusions. He is too discreet."

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace said he had not read the Senator's speech, but he read the words quoted when the reporter showed the speech to him.

"I haven't seen Senator Hill since election," said Mr. Grace, "and so I do not know what he intended. I simply want to say that he is right. The Democratic Party must have leaders who are honest, thoughtful, intelligent, honest men. Men who do not come within this classification should not have places of prominence."

Ex-Judge Maurice J. Power laughed aloud when he read the words of Senator Hill, and when asked who he thought was meant, said:

"A certain famous woman in England was once asked if she were familiar with the duties of a certain court.

"'I am,' she replied."

"'And what are they?' she was asked."

"'You can imagine them,' she replied."

And Judge Power laughed again, and said he had nothing further to say.

VANDERBILT CLINIC ON FIRE

STUDENTS CARRIED OUT THE PHYSIOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

The Flames Quickly Extinguished and the Damage Not Great, but There Was Much Excitement.

The collection of physiological specimens stored in the museum of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the handsome building at Sixtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, which was given to Columbia College in 1893 by William K. Vanderbilt, narrowly escaped destruction by fire yesterday morning.

The museum is on the second floor of the west wing of the Vanderbilt clinic, but some of the specimens are kept in the physiological cabinet, a room directly over the museum, and in glass cases in an adjoining room, which is a sort of antechamber to the room of the Demonstrator in Physiology, Prof. Sands.

The fire was in the hallway of the third floor, leading to Prof. Sands's room. How it started is not known, but a few minutes after 10 o'clock Mr. Matthews of the physiological department of the college, while in the museum smelled smoke. He called the janitor, and they found fire smoldering between the flooring of the hall on the third floor and the ceiling of the second floor.

The janitor sent in an alarm.

Chief Gicquel, hearing of the valuable property in danger, sent in a second alarm.

The noise of the engines attracted about fifty students of the college who live in the neighborhood. They ran to the college and, under the direction of Mr. Matthews, Dr. Lee of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and Mr. Lee, a graduate of the college, who was at work in the physiological laboratory, helped to transfer the specimens from the museum and the physiological cabinet to the room of Dr. Starr, Professor of Nervous Diseases, in the upper part of the building.

Streams of water and the cutting away of the flooring of the hallway isolated the fire and it was soon put out. The water, however, pouring down the staircase and through the damaged flooring, partially flooded the museum, and the clerks' and Faculty rooms on the first floor, and the books and valuable papers in the latter room were carried to Roosevelt Hospital for safety.

The Vanderbilt building is warranted fire-proof, and there was no danger of its destruction. Nevertheless, the fire created excitement in the neighborhood, and a big crowd gathered before the gates. The damage to the building and its contents is placed at $10,000 by the police, but this is probably an overestimate, the main loss being in the hallway, where the flooring is cut away.

BURGLARS IN AN INDIAN'S HOUSE

They Secure Nearly Five Hundred Dollars in Greenbacks and Silver—Two Women Receive Fatal Injuries.

ENTERPRISE, I. T., Jan. 27.—The house of Henry Foreman, a Cherokee Indian, four miles from here, was entered last night by two masked men, who carried away everything of value.

There were four women in the house. Two of them made their escape. The two women who remained, Mrs. Foreman and her mother, screamed for help, and the former attempted to take down a gun hanging over the door, but one of the robbers struck her with a club over the head, fracturing her skull, while the other robber attacked the elder woman with a pistol, beating her insensible. Both women will die.

The thieves then plundered the house. They secured nearly $500 in silver and greenbacks.

While the robbery was being enacted, Foreman and three hired men were on the prairie half a mile away fighting a fire, which it is supposed was kindled by the robbers for the purpose of getting the men out of the house.

STRUCK BY A RELIGIOUS WAVE

Patchogue's Saloon Trade Falling Off and Many Meetings Being Held.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Jan. 27.—A great religious wave is sweeping Patchogue. The saloon trade has fallen off over half in a week. Prayer meetings are being held in oyster packing houses, shipping houses, sail lofts, shipyards, and aboard oysterboats.

A big revival meeting was held last night in what was formerly the toughest barroom in the place. Until two weeks ago Edward McNulty was breaking the law continually. The Rev. Mr. Ferguson brought about his conversion, and McNulty moved all his liquors and fixtures out of his building. The minister helped in the moving.

The place was packed last night, and McNulty and his wife joined in prayer with the rest.

Meetings were held in the big sail loft of George H. Miller several times last week, as well as in the oyster houses.

Mrs. Tuttle Likely to Recover.

Mrs. Margaret Tuttle, who was slashed three times across the throat on Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Friday night, is reported at the Manhattan Hospital as improving, and the doctors say that they think now that she will recover.

Thomas Delehanty, the husband of Mrs. Tuttle's niece, who was at first charged with the crime by the woman, was taken before Justice Koch in the Harlem Police Court yesterday and remanded until this morning.

Marshal Canrobert Dying.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Marshal Canrobert is seriously ill with inflammation of the veins. At 11:30 o'clock to-night it was reported that he was dying.

FIRE IN HOTEL CASTLE

Lives of Over Two Hundred Persons Endangered.

THE DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT $100,000

A Lace Curtain Caught Fire from a Gas Jet—Women and Children Almost Thrown Into a Panic.

The Hotel Castle, at One Hundred and Third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $100,000, and the lives of over 200 people were endangered.

The fire started in the rooms of Colin J. Forbes the artist, on the fourth floor. It was caused by a lace curtain being blown against a lighted gas jet. Three alarms were sent in in quick succession. They were responded to by twelve engines and two water towers under command of Battalion Chief Cooney and Deputy Chief Purroy.

The fire was discovered at 9:30 o'clock by William Reeves, who has apartments on the top floor. He smelled smoke, and traced it to the fourth floor, on the south side, facing Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. Reeves ordered an elevator boy known as "Taddy" to call the police and send in an alarm of fire.

The fire spread with great rapidity, and before the engines arrived flames were shooting from the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh story windows. As the wind was blowing a gale, it looked as if the whole building was doomed.

In the hotel there were forty-three families, aggregating 150 persons, besides fifty servants.

When the cry of fire rang through the halls a scene approximating a panic ensued among the women and children. There was a stampede for the elevator and stairways. The elevator boy had left the car at the ground floor, and would not run it up after he had summoned the police.

Ex-Capt. Levi Dexter of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company lived on the fifth floor, directly above the suite of the Forbes family, and had his invalid mother living with him. She was carried down the stairs by the guests of the hotel.

One aged lady, whose name could not be learned, became hysterical after being helped out through the entrance on One Hundred and Third Street, and fell to the sidewalk. She was taken to a house near by.

Mrs. Lester's sick child, on the second floor, was carried out through smoke and panic by the elevator boy.

The families in the burned, or south, wing, so far as could be ascertained, are as follows: Colin J. Forbes the artist, on the fourth floor; adjoining him was Ira Seeley. On the first floor were Dr. Sheehan and Peter Mitchell; on the second floor, David Mitchell and R. Gibson; on the fifth floor, Levi Dexter, who moved into the building last week; William Denio and R. W. Allen; on the sixth, J. J. Habrich.

The building, which is of brick, is seven stories in height. It is owned by Peter and David Mitchell, and was built four years ago at a cost of $275,000. The damage, $100,000, is partly covered by insurance.

LABOR RIOT AT MARTIN'S FERRY

Precipitated by the Arrival of Non-Union Men to Take Places of Strikers at the Glass Works.

MARTIN'S FERRY, Ohio, Jan. 27.—A riot was precipitated last night by the arrival of three non-union men at the Buckeye Glass Works from Wellsburg. When they got off the train at the works a mob of 100 captured them. Two or three of the new arrivals were recaptured by the company's guard and safely lodged in the works. William Blankensop, the third, was taken across the river, where his cap was found to-day.

Thirty shots were fired. One bullet passed through the pocket of John Weidman, an employe, grazing his side. A rioter is reported to have fallen and to have been hustled away in the darkness. The crowd was soon dispersed.

Alexander Humphrey, the manager of the works, says his men were not ordered to shoot and did not fire a single shot. The three men telephoned that they were coming on the train and the guards were ready to receive and protect them. Glassmaking was commenced yesterday, with many applications for jobs.

DELAWARE'S SENATORIAL FIGHT

Legislative Members of Both Parties Will Hold Caucuses To-night.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 27.—While no change is expected in the Senatorial vote that the Legislature will take in joint session at noon to-morrow, it is thought something may develop at night, when the Republican members will hold a caucus for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer. It will be the first conference of all the Republican members since the night of the organization caucus.

The Democrats will also hold a caucus to-morrow night for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Auditor, and it is said that they will also consider the propriety of dropping the name of Chancellor Wolcott and selecting some other candidate for whom to vote for United States Senator. It is held that the factional feeling revived by Wolcott's nomination as the Democratic caucus candidate will be dissipated by the selection of some other name.

YOUNG BOND WANTED IN BALTIMORE

Charged with Stealing, He Admits He Borrowed $300 from His Employers.

Thomas T. Bond, son of respectable parents, living at 1,032 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, was in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged with being an embezzler. He was employed in Baltimore until three weeks ago as assistant bookkeeper in a wholesale paper house. His employers charge that when he disappeared he took $500 of their money.

Bond was found at the Bancroft House. He denied that he had stolen any money, but admitted that he borrowed about $300 from his employers, and said his people would make it good.

In court, Bond said he lost the money on the races. He was held for extradition. He is nineteen years old, and very boyish in manner and appearance.

Funeral of Rudolf Eickmeyer.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The funeral of Rudolf Eickmeyer, President of the Board of Water Commissioners, took place from the family residence, in Linden Street, this afternoon. Nearly 300 persons followed the remains to the grave in Oakland Cemetery.

Among those who attended were Mayor John G. Peene and members of the Common Council, the Water, School, and Fire Commissioners, seventy-five members of Rising Star and Nepperhan Lodges, F. and A. M., 100 members of the Teutonia Society, and fifty employes of the Eickmeyer & Osterheld foundry.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. David Cole of the Reformed Church and the Rev. Dr. James Bixby of the Unitarian Church. The pall bearers were Frederic Shonnard, Charles E. Gorton, Jacob Read, Joseph Lockwood, John T. Waring, John Keeler, John Stahl, and Robert Harper.

A THIEF IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY

The Residence of One of the Officers Entered at Night and One of the Guard Put Under Arrest.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 27.—An attempt to rob the dwelling of Lieut. A. M. Knight on Buchannon Row, Naval Academy, was made last night. At about 1 o'clock a domestic was aroused by the creaking of a door, and gave the alarm. Lieut. Knight armed himself with a revolver and went to the lower floor but found or heard nobody. On examination, however, a window was found open, and directly inside it a basket was found containing a quantity of silver forks, spoons, and knives, a large silver pitcher and a glass decanter, all belonging in the residence.

The drawers of the sideboard which had contained the articles were found to be open, and the table linen was scattered promiscuously. The guards at the Marine Barracks were immediately notified and started on an inspection of the four entrances to the Academy, to see if any one had entered the gates during the late hours. The three lower gates reported nobody, and at the northern entrance, which admits to the grounds recently annexed, the guard was not found at his post. Another guard was sent for and in a short time the missing one turned up and was put under arrest.

He claimed to have been called away by necessity, but investigations to-day and opportunities given him to prove his claim do not substantiate his statement.

A HACK WRECKED BY A CABLE CAR

The Lives of Eight Persons Endangered—Two Sent to a Hospital.

A little trial of speed between a hack driver and a gripman on a Columbus Avenue cable car last evening resulted in disaster.

Car 37 was well loaded up with people in a hurry to get to church. The car was going at a lively rate from Thirty-fifth Street to Thirty-fourth Street, and the gripman was ringing his gong to give warning to some people who were alighting from a Sixth Avenue car just at the crossing. Apparently he did not see until too late a hack that was going at a fast pace through Thirty-fourth Street. The hack driver saw the car, but, as the man who was on the box with him explained afterward, thought that it would surely stop to let the Sixth Avenue car get by, and that he would have time to cross the street.

Before anybody really realized what had happened, the cable car had struck the hack squarely under the driver's box and sent vehicle, horses, and all bowling over into the street. The car pushed the whole outfit along for nearly ten feet before it was stopped.

There were four men and two children inside the carriage, and one man on the box with the driver. The shrieks of the people inside immediately attracted a crowd. The driver of the hack, John Finnerty of 437 West Thirty-seventh Street, was thrown over the backs of his horses. He fell on his head and was knocked senseless.

The gripman nearly fainted from fright, thinking the hackman was killed. He was brought to his senses by one of the men who was inside the carriage, and who had climbed out through the window, with a few cuts from broken glass and badly torn clothes. As soon as he recovered his wits he jumped on the front platform of the car and began to punish the unfortunate gripman, who was too much dazed to defend himself. The passengers interfered, and finally a policeman settled this phase of the situation by arresting the gripman and locking him up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

Meanwhile bystanders had been releasing the other people in the overturned carriage, and taking the injured cabman to a drug store. The cabman's head was bleeding profusely. A physician feared that the skull was fractured. An ambulance was called, and he was promptly sent off to the New-York Hospital.

Edward McCabe of 241 East Thirty-fourth Street, who was injured in the legs, was sent there with him. The children and the other two men in the hack escaped with a few bruises. Their names were Thomas Flood of 489 Tenth Avenue, Andrew J. McArdle of 493 Tenth Avenue, Henry Schubkette of 493 Tenth Avenue, and William Brown of 448 West Twenty-seventh Street, with his two children. They were all returning from a funeral in Calvary Cemetery. The vehicle belonged to Austin & Horton of Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. It was wrecked.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH

The Mother Left Them Alone in the House While She Was Milking Cows.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27.—The residence of Thomas Williams, near Homer, was totally destroyed by fire last evening. His two children perished in the flames.

Mrs. Williams had gone to do milking, leaving the children alone in the house. When she returned, the house was in ames. The baby was burned to a crisp in the cradle, and the five-year-old son ran up stairs to escape, but was unable to get out. His cries for help could be heard by the mother, but she was powerless. His body was found later in the débris. Mrs. Williams is likely to lose her mind over the terrible occurrence. How the fire originated is not known.

EXPLOSION OF NATURAL GAS

A Chewing-Gum Factory Wrecked and Destroyed by Fire.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Early this morning the factory of the William Wrigley Chewing-Gum Manufacturing Company, at 85 Kinzie Street, was wrecked by an explosion of natural gas, and the shattered mass was consumed by fire. The building was a wooden structure, and the shock of the explosion sent timbers flying in all directions.

A panic was created in the neighborhood, and many persons were on the streets half clad, with the thermometer at 10° below zero. The damage done by the explosion and fire will not exceed $8,000.

Burned While Hunting for a Penny.

Charles Rosenblum, who lives at 24 Norfolk Street, and who usually works Sundays as a sweater, went out yesterday with his wife for a holiday, leaving his two children, Minnie, five years old, and Rosa, two years old, locked up in his rooms.

While the children were playing with a penny the coin rolled under the table. The eldest child lighted a match to search for it, and set fire to her clothing. Her screams attracted the neighbors, who broke open the door, and found her badly burned about the arms and body. She was taken to Gouverneur Street Hospital. Her recovery is doubtful.

The Vice President at His Post.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Vice President Stevenson and his son, Lewis G. Stevenson, arrived in Washington this morning from Bloomington, Ill., where they attended the funeral of Miss Mary Stevenson last week. Mrs. Lewis Stevenson is slightly improved, but she is still seriously ill.

Quigley Going to Sing Sing To-Day.

Edwin O. Quigley, the municipal bond forger, will be taken from the Tombs to Sing Sing Prison this morning to begin his sentence of fifteen and a half years. His wife called on him yesterday, and had a long talk with him. Mrs. Quigley will be at the Tombs again this morning.

A. A. Bonner Much Better.

A. A. Bonner, son of Robert Bonner, who came from Rochester, Saturday, suffering from the grip, was said, at his house, 21 East Sixty-fourth Street, last night, to be much better.

IT WAS A QUIET SUNDAY

Some Noisy Gatherings, but More Passengers on Cars.

TWO MORE LINES WERE OPERATED

The Seventh Regiment and Wendel's Battery Will Return to Their Armories To-Day.

A BIG EXPLOSION NARROWLY AVOIDED

Brooklyn Saloons Didn't Close—Stone Throwing and Wire Cutting Continue—Soldiers Leave a Church.

Brooklyn resumed nearly its normal Sunday air of quiet yesterday. Some wires were cut, some cars were stoned, and there were occasional noisy crowds of strikers and their sympathizers, but the general condition of the city was peaceful, and not even a warning shot was fired by the militia.

The cars were running as they always run in Brooklyn on Sunday, and they were better patronized by the public than on any day since the strike began.

Two new lines—Meeker Avenue and Third Avenue to Fort Hamilton—were opened by the Brooklyn City Railroad, and every branch of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad and the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban system was in operation.

On the principal lines cars were run until 10 o'clock at night. To-night the roads, it is announced, will run cars till midnight on the leading routes, unless some unforeseen difficulty arises.

There was a conference between Mayor Schieren, Gen. McLeer, Col. Appleton, and others yesterday, at Brigade Headquarters, at which the question of recalling some of the troops to New-York City was discussed. Those at the conference refused to state the result, but it was learned late last night that the officers of the Seventh expect their regiment to be recalled by orders to-day.

The strikers, through their leaders, said they were still in excellent shape.

Gen. McLeer expressed satisfaction at the condition of affairs.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin will be in Brooklyn to-day.

NARROW ESCAPE OF TROOPS.

Stopping of a Fire Engine Prevented a Death-Dealing Explosion.

The Seventh Regiment troops and Capt Louis Wendel's battery had a narrow escape from being blown up last night at East New-York.

The camp was in a state of wild excitement for a few minutes, and such yelling and mad chasing about of soldiers has not been seen since the National Guard was called out.

A Fulton Street trolley car was being run into the Brooklyn City stables at 8:30 P. M., at Jamaica and Alabama Avenues.

The soldiers have their headquarters there, and in the square in front of the stables, are four loaded cannon and four caissons, containing 1,000 pounds of ammunition.

The car—No. 147—was turning the curve into the stables, when the trolley pole jumped off the overhead wire and caught in the network of wires at that point.

A shower of sparks fell over the car and all around it. The whole place was illuminated. The motor of the car was burned out in an instant, and the car was set on fire. Half a dozen Seventh Regiment soldiers climbed to the roof of the car, and were severely shocked by the powerful current.

An alarm of fire was sent in from the car stables. Three engines dashed into the square. The firemen knew nothing about the caissons and their deadly contents, and on went the engine horses at a gallop across the square.

When the engines were heard approaching the Seventh Regiment soldiers yelled like mad for the battery men. Capt. Wendel and his eighty-two men came out of the stables on a dead run, shouting and waving their hands.

On went the engines, and louder and more frantically yelled the thoroughly-frightened members of the battery. They ran to the caissons and massed around them. One of the fire engines was going straight for a caisson, and would have struck it had not members of the battery jumped at the horses and swung them with desperate strength from their course.

The fire engine was brought to a halt only six inches from the caisson. If the heavy engine had struck the caisson there would have been a blank space created in that part of the East New-York landscape.

The fire in Car 147 had, meanwhile, been extinguished. The engines, belching smoke, and their firepans dropping sparks, were got away from the caissons and out of that square quicker than Brooklyn fire engines were ever before put in retreat, and the troops did not cease their shouting until the last engine was safely out of the square.

Another car, a half hour later, in going around the curve to the stable at high speed, rendered necessary in order to carry it by the burned-out wires, jumped the track and ran wild till within two feet of the troops' headquarters, when it was stopped.

THE SEVENTH TO RETURN.

It and the First Battery Will Leave Brooklyn To-day.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Appleton commanding, and the First Battery, Capt. Wendel commanding, of the First Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., are under orders to return to their respective armories to-day.

This action was brought about by Mayor Schieren and Gen. McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, coming to the conclusion that the strike was not so serious in aspect now as to require their further services.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Eddy commanding, will relieve the Seventh Regiment.

Col. Appleton was seen by a reporter last night and was asked if his command was

under orders to return to its armory to-morrow, but he said he was not privileged to reveal military secrets.

CONFERRED ON THE SITUATION.

Advisability of Withdrawing Some of the Troops Discussed.

A conference over the general strike situation was held at Brigade Headquarters, Hall of Records, at 4:30 P. M. Among those present were Mayor Schieren, Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, Gen. McLeer, City Works Commissioner Alfred T. White, and Judge Advocate Edward M. Grout of the Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald of the First Brigade drove up to the Hall of Records as the Mayor and the others were leaving.

Whether it was advisable to withdraw some of the New-York troops from Brooklyn was discussed.

After the conference Gen. McLeer was asked: "Will any of the troops be withdrawn?"

"That is a question I cannot answer," said Gen. McLeer. "All the troops now in Brooklyn are being held in readiness to be moved wherever and whenever necessary. So far as I know, the city is quiet, everything is in an orderly state, and the situation is apparently progressing favorably."

The present situation of the troops is as follows:

The Thirteenth and Seventy-first Regiments are under arms in the armories.

The Forty-seventh, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Seventh Regiments are on active duty in Brooklyn.

Also on active duty are the Fifteenth Separate Company and the Sixty-ninth Battalion.

STONE THROWING CONTINUED.

Police and Militia Escorted Cars—Some Lines Reopened.

The Fort Hamilton line of the Brooklyn City Railroad was yesterday reopened to travel, though not without trouble.

The first car left the stables, Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, at 3 o'clock, under escort of a squad of mounted police. There were half a dozen patrolmen on the car. At Sixty-eighth Street the car was stoned by a mob, which the police dispersed.

When the car reached Ninety-eighth Street, it was stopped by obstructions on the track.

Robert Brown, a lad of nineteen years, was arrested for throwing stones. All along Third Avenue the police were compelled to charge on and disperse crowds of greater or less extent.

The Flushing Avenue cars of the Brooklyn City Railroad had a lively time at Graham Avenue and Van Cott Street.

Mobs gathered at that point during the entire day. In the middle of the day the men stoned every car that passed during half an hour.

A platoon of police made a charge, and temporarily dispersed the crowd by using clubs. Some of the police drew their pistols, and several shots were fired in the air.

The Brooklyn City system was again crippled yesterday by the cutting of wires. During the morning, wires were cut in Meeker Avenue, near Nassau Street; in Fulton Street, near Stone Avenue, and in Union Avenue, near Grand Street.

At each of these places there was a large number of persons, and police were patrolling the sidewalks.

The full Sunday complement of cars was run on the Fifth Avenue line of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad.

Forty cars of this line could not be used because of the damage done to their windows, but 100 others were available, and the company has at work on repairs 125 experienced men.

The Meeker Avnue line was started for the first time since the beginning of the strike at 7 o'clock. Ten cars were run.

Some stones were thrown, but there was no serious disorder. The cutting of wires prevented the regular running of cars. There were crowds scattered along the line, and the non-union men on the cars were jeered at.

The police handled the crowds, and no one was injured. The line was closed to traffic at dark.

The militia were pressed into service to do police duty yesterday in some sections of the city. In South Brooklyn the soldiers rode singly and by twos on the Hamilton Avenue cars. The troops were stationed along that thoroughfare at intervals, and the cars were escorted along their entire route by relays of soldiers, who rode on the platforms.

There was no concerted outbreak in South Brooklyn, but there was a number of what the police call "sporadic" disturbances.

WENDEL'S PLACES BOYCOTTED.

The Central Labor Federation Denounced the Militia.

It was reported to the Central Labor Federation yesterday that Capt. Louis Wendel and his battery had gone to Brooklyn with other bodies of militia, and that the German bakers were going to hold their ball at Wendel's hall.

A resolution forbidding the bakers to hold their ball there, at least until after the strike, and also imposing a boycott on Wendel's park and halls until he should withdraw from the militia, was adopted.

Then these resolutions were presented:

Whereas, Our so-called militia, constitutionally intended for the protection of the people against foreign enemies and domestic traitors, has been turned by the public powers into a murderous troop of janissaries, ready to drown in blood any lawful resistance of the working classes; and

Whereas, The said militia, at the command of the law-breaking corporations, took possession of Brooklyn, bayonetted peaceful citizens, shot innocent men and women, fired into houses, held as prisoners lawful assemblages, and by committing deeds as atrocious as those attributed to the Turks in Armenia, showed itself not a civilized, but a barbarous, army far below the Japanese;

Resolved, That we again appeal to all workingmen for a political union of all their forces in the Socialist-Labor Party, through which alone our oppressed class can be saved from absolute enslavement.

The resolutions were adopted without debate.

GEORGE AND SIMPSON SPEAK.

Citizens of Brooklyn Advocate Municipal Ownership of Railroads.

A meeting of citizens to encourage the Brooklyn strikers was held yesterday afternoon in the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street. Addresses were made by Henry George, Congressman Jerry Simpson, and Joseph R. Buchanan.

President C. S. Roberts of the Stereotypers' Union presided, and Alfred J. Wolf, as Secretary, read a series of resolutions expressing sympathy with the strikers, condemning the railroad companies, and advocating the municipal ownership of railroads in Brooklyn. Henry George was then introduced.

"What we are confronted with," said Mr. George, "is a question that is more than a Brooklyn question—it is the greatest question of the ages—the question of the rights of man. When traffic is suspended and the streets are filled with police and militia, when a tax upon the rights of the people is committed, and the great body of a civilized community sympathizes with the men who are standing, nominally, against the law, there must be a deep injustice, there must be unrighteousness, and I believe that these strikers are making a righteous fight; that they have been imposed upon and ill treated; that what they are asking for is something they ought to have, and I believe that to be the general sentiment of the community. And yet it is a fight in the dark. Righteous as their demands are, they cannot be gained.

"The people themselves ought to own and control all means of transportation. Yet that, of itself, would not settle the labor question. Something lies behind that. These men who are striking are asking, in demanding that others shall employ them on their own terms, something that goes beyond the legitimate and natural rights of man.

"The wrong behind that is that, at every strike, men are pressed forward to get work at any terms. The right to give labor under the natural conditions of labor is denied.

"Who are the people? Take these great cities. Who own them? The men who own the land. And what makes the railroads? The people of the municipality. If you paid decent wages and reduced the fares, who would be the gainer? Not the men who have merely their labor, but the owners of the land, and the same principle making railroads the property of the community ought to make the land the property of the community, and in pressing toward that we are pressing toward the only way to end these troubles."

Joseph R. Buchanan declared that it was a blunder on the part of society to believe that, by legislation, corporations could be so controlled as to do absolute justice to society. The only solution of the question was public ownership of railroads, and the only way to secure that was to elect legislators pledged to bring about that reform.

"Then follow them up," he said, "and the first man who deviates, use your rope!"

This sentiment aroused enthusiasm.

Jerry Simpson began by insisting upon the public ownership of railroads.

"Until we take possession of public highways," he said, "we shall have these evils to contend with. I hope these men will be successful, but my experience is that corporations win. A hungry stomach against organized capital is a hopeless struggle. The only way is to frame the laws so that they shall be on the side of labor. We have got just what we have voted for, and the only adequate weapon is the ballot in the hand of the intelligent voter. Eighty per cent. of the people in Brooklyn are laboring people, and you can remedy matters on election day; otherwise, you have no reason to complain.

"I am opposed to strikes, yet I would rather see a strike than see the people surrender to the greed of corporations. Any movement is better than to lie still and be crushed. Anything that leads to reform ought to be welcome, but, at the same time, let us find out an easier and better way.

"You can't carry out government by force. If a law is bad, be intelligent enough to repeal it and put a good law in its place. The man who sets at naught the will of the law is an Anarchist, and Government cannot be carried on by Anarchy, and every laboring man in the city should see that the laws are obeyed. Laboring men must pay the bills of this strike, so that it is an extravagant way to settle the difficulty. Let the people elect men who will see that laws are made in the interest of the people and not of the corporations."

Charles Frederic Adams and Charles H. Matchett spoke briefly and the meeting adjourned.

During the meeting $24.75 was collected for the strikers.

FIXED FOR A LONG STAY.

Arrangements of Three Companies of the Fourteenth at "Fort Bush."

The appearance of things at the Brooklyn City Railroad stables, Bush Street and Hamilton Avenue, does not suggest an early departure of the troops. On the other hand, the troops seem to be preparing for a long siege.

Carpenters have been at work for several days fitting up wooden bunks for the soldiers, bulletin boards have been erected on which to announce orders and other daily matters of military information, and enough stores have been laid in to last several weeks.

There are barrels on barrels of potatoes, carrots, corned beef, onions, crackers, flour, big baskets of bread, boxes of canned milk, two large sacks of ground coffee, and a great variety of miscellaneous food supplies. At least twenty-five barrels of food are in storage at the stables.

Three companies of the Fourteenth Regiment are stationed at Bush Street. The camp has been christened "Fort Bush." Adjt. John Foote was in command yesterday. Each company has a separate cook and kitchen, and a separate dining table, provided with tin plates.

A butcher's shop has been opened in the stables by the companies, jointly, and privates are detailed to assist in cutting up and preparing the fresh meat.

The dinner of the troops at "Fort Bush" yesterday consisted of chicken stew, plentifully intermixed with an olla podrida of vegetables.

Changes have been made in the stables which make the sanitary arrangements satisfactory.

ONLY TO THE CITY HALL.

Cross-Town Cars Stoned in Greenpoint—A Lively Experience.

The Brooklyn Cross-Town cars ran no further down town than the City Hall yesterday. There they took the switch and went back to Greenpoint.

The police advised against any attempt to extend the Cross-Town service to Red Hook Point.

Nearly all of the Cross-Town cars were stoned during the day, and in some of the cars every window was smashed. The stoning occurred in nearly every instance in Greenpoint, along Manhattan Avenue. One car was stoned while passing through Park Avenue.

When one of the Cross-Town cars stopped at the City Hall switch a portly man alighted and shook glass splinters from his clothes.

"That was the liveliest experience I ever had," he said. "As we were coming through Manhattan Avenue a crowd of boys stoned the car for several blocks. I got up to pull up the wooden shades of the windows near me. The policeman on the rear platform came in and ordered me not to pull up the shades.

"'Do you want me to get stoned?'

"'Don't pull up those shades,' he said.

"I pulled them up, though. I guess he was in sympathy with the strikers and wanted to help in the scheme of intimidating passengers."

The man did not know the number of the car or of the policeman.

THE BRICK MADE HER YELL.

But She Didn't Leave the Car—A Contemplative Policeman.

Car 318, on the Hamilton Avenue line of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, was stoned at Garnet Street. There were two passengers, a man and a young woman.

A brick, thrown by one of two men standing on the sidewalk, crashed through a window. The young woman jumped up and yelled, but sat down again and folded out her skirts. The car was stopped, and the two men on the sidewalk took to their heels.

The policeman on the rear platform seemed to think the brick had fallen from the sky. He alighted leisurely, scanned the heavens for more bricks, sighed, and rubbed his club against his shins.

"There they go!" yelled the motorman, directing the policeman's attention to the fleeing pair.

The policeman watched their retreating forms, and heaved a sigh of relief as they disappeared over a distant fence. Then he clambered back on the rear platform.

"Oh! they're gone; it's no use trying to ketch 'em now," he said.

WILL BRING 1,600 SUITS.

Mr. Towns to Begin a Big Legal Battle for the Strikers.

Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for the strikers, announced yesterday that he would bring 1,600 suits against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in behalf of an equal number of its late employes.

"The suits," said Mr. Towns, "will be started 100 at a time. Each of the late employes will sue for one week's wages due him, as will be claimed, because he was forced out of his job through being compelled to violate the law by running the cars faster than allowed by statute. We will also sue to recover $500 fine in each case, in which the law as to the speed of the car was violated."

Mr. Towns figured out that his 1,600 suits, if successful, would take $800,000 out of the company's treasury in fines alone.

Of Justice Gaynor's decision granting an alternative mandamus, Mr. Towns said:

"It is a chant of freedom, and does credit to the Judge's head and heart. But for all the good that will come of it, the learned Justice might just as well have sung 'The Star-Spangled Banner' from the topmost peak of the White Mountains."

CROWDS WATCHED THE TROOPS

Many Who Wanted to See Friends in the Regiments Were Disappointed.

The detachments of the Seventh Regiment at the Halsey Street stables at Ridgewood and at the Fulton Avenue stables in East New-York were overrun with visitors and curiosity seekers yesterday afternoon.

Orders had been strict as to the interference of outsiders with the discipline of the camps which Col. Appleton had instituted Wednesday, and many a seeker after a friend in the regiment found a gleaming gun barrel in the way, and holding it a sentry whose orders forbade him to pay any attention to pleadings.

At Halsey Street the sentries paid particular attention to keeping clear the Broadway corner. Despite their threatening sternness, crowds of women collected as fast as other crowds were moved away, and at the hour of afternoon guard mount, 4 o'clock, the street was crowded close to the lines, and in the field opposite the stables several thousand persons watched the getting out of the relief, and heard some excellent music by the drum corps under the direction of the veteran Drum Major "Jack" Smith.

During the ceremony the sentries were lenient, and allowed the crowds to stand, but as soon as it was over the stern command, "Clear the street!" was again effective.

A few visitors whose business was urgent, or whose influence with the regimental officers was powerful, spent the afternoon wandering about the stables looking at the car quarters of the men, laughing at the sight of men well known in the business world on their knees counting rolls and eggs, and parceling out jam and meat.

The battery at Fort Wendell in East New-York attracted a great crowd. More visitors were allowed within the lines at this camp, and the boys who were not on sentry duty had a busy afternoon escorting their wives, sweethearts, and friends about their quarters, and showing to them the wonderful soap sketches and inscriptions on the car windows.

They gave them a peep into "Hell's Kitchen," showed them "Soubrettes' Row," and brought them to laugh at the quarters of "Coxey's Army," on a window pane of which was a finely-drawn sketch of a rooster.

When the men of the Seventh assembled for roll call last night a letter from Col. Appleton, congratulating them for their excellent work and discipline, was read.

Visitors to Ridgewood were few, for Major Abrams carried out closely the order against the overrunning of the camp with visitors.

The picket lines that have been for the last week kept a block away from the stables were withdrawn yesterday by order of Gen. Fitzgerald, but none the less were visitors kept away, for sentries stood at the doors of the stables, and few could convince them to open the portal wide enough for entrance.

The Seventy-first Regiment showed how anxious it was to get away from its post at the Bergen Street depot by getting its paraphernalia packed up in less than half an hour after it received an order to go to the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. In five minutes it was under way, and the police were left masters of the situation.

The Fourteenth Regiment, the Third Battery, and the Sixty-ninth Battalion were the only troops who attended services yesterday. Several companies marched in the morning from the Bergen Street Portland Avenue to the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Clermont Avenue and Willoughby Street. The Rev. Dr. J. O Wilson, pastor of the church, is Chaplain of the regiment.

He conducted the morning service, and in the afternoon talked to the Fourteenth Regiment men in the power house of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, in Third Avenue between First and Second Streets. He went later to the Third Battery Armory, in Clermont Avenue, and preached to the battery and the Seventh Separate Company of Flushing.

The Sixty-ninth Battalion, headed by Major Duffy, attended mass in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Lewis and Willoughby Avenues.

GOT GLOVES AND OVERSHOES.

Gifts of the Citizens' Relief Committee Gave Comfort.

Many of the soldiers were more comfortable in their long tours of duty last night because of the kindness of the Citizens' Relief Committee, which provided them with arctics and gloves.

The Seventh Regiment particularly felt the benefit of overshoes, but its extra protection was furnished in the regular way, and not by the Relief Committee.

The men are stationed in bleak places, and the sentries had to move at a lively gait to keep out the cold. Quartermaster Sergeant John T. Fisher had a busy time Saturday night distributing gloves and overshoes.

SOLDIERS LEFT THE CHURCH.

Father Nash Denounced the Troops for "Firing at Innocent Citizens."

Several soldiers who went to mass yesterday morning in the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, Clermont and Park Avenues, took offense at the remarks of the pastor, the Rev. John F. Nash, and left the church.

Father Nash preached on the subject of the strike, and denounced the soldiers for "firing at innocent citizens."

He had spoken but more than a dozen words when the soldiers stalked down the aisle and through the door.

LAWLESSNESS OF CORPORATIONS.

As Much Anarchy in It, Says Dr. Banks, as in Cutting Wires.

At the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks delivered a short address, as a prelude to his sermon, on "The Proper Attitude of Christian Citizens Toward the Present Strife in the City Growing Out of the Strike."

Among other things he said:

"The last two weeks have made a history which the citizens of Brooklyn will not remember with pleasure. The presence of lawlessness and riot, of marching and counter-marching, of military forces, the wounding and maiming of policemen, soldiers, and laborers, and the pitiable shooting down of innocent onlookers, make a record that will not read pleasantly. The present duty, we must all agree, is the establishment of law and order throughout the city. I repeat what I said last Sunday, that lawlessness and anarchy can only mean disaster to both rich and poor.

"It is the duty of every true citizen to give support in every possible way to the authorities, in trying to establish a reign of law in every street. But while that is true and must be accomplished in any event, it is a time which we can well use to emphasize certain great truths that deserve and need emphasis.

"It needs to be said so loudly that it cannot be forgotten, that the dangerous lawlessness which we are now compelled to use bayonets and bullets to put down did not begin with the strikers, but began long ago, when the railroad companies defied the laws as to stock watering, and undertook to earn dividends on watered stock by pumping it out of the life blood of their laborers. It began when the railroad companies defied the law as to required hours of labor, and when they began to defy the law as to speed of their cars.

"When the workingman is lawless, we are all agreed that we are in danger of anarchy, and that it must be stopped if it takes all the military force of the State and Nation; but it seems a hard lesson to teach a good many people that the lawlessness of a railroad company or a Sugar Trust has as much incipient anarchy in it as the cutting of wires or throwing stones. The trouble with us is what we call "financiering" on the part of railroad Directors or Sugar Trust officers, and we call it anarchy when it is a band of trolley car strikers. Let us have one standard for lawlessness, and know that it is as truly incipient anarchy for a rich man to break the law as for a poor man.

"Whoever shall win the strife, the undeniable fact will remain that the men ought to have received the wages they asked. And if the business of the street-car company will not warrant the payment of such wages, then there is not a sufficient demand for their running to warrant their operation at all.

"I know a man in Brooklyn who was largely interested in a street-car company who, when he found they were determined to refuse to pay decent wages to their workmen, severed his whole relation with it rather than be a partner in the iniquity. I have talked with a number of physicians about the probable effect of their work on motormen, especially as to their health and longevity, and I have not seen any physician yet who believed that it would be possible for a motorman of the strongest physical constitution to endure more than ten or a dozen years of the exacting nervous strain required in that position.

"Not only so, but the clothing required for both conductor and motorman in their exposed situation must amount to about double that of the average mechanic.

"These things must be taken into consideration when Christian men and women are making up their judgment on this strike.

"Property must be held sacred. It must be protected. But manhood and womanhood and childhood must also be held sacred. And when one must choose between the protection of property and the protection of humanity, humanity must have the benefit.

"The strikers deserved to win, and if they lose their struggle, my judgment is that they will lose because they followed the bad example set them by the railroad companies in defying the law."

DR. CARTWRIGHT ON THE STRIKE

Not a Credit to Brooklyn that It Had Become a Military Camp.

The Rev. Dr. T. S. Cartwright, rector of St. Barnabas's Episcopal Church, Bushwick Avenue, near Green Avenue, Brooklyn, preached a sermon on the strike last night.

He said many useful lessons were to be drawn from scenes in Brooklyn during the last two weeks. It was not to the credit of the city to think that it had been converted into a military camp, and it was undesirable for soldiers to be around playing with swords and rifles.

There has been, he declared, wanton destruction of property and needless sacrifice of life. It had been expensive to the city and had brought desolation to many homes.

Owing to the antagonism between the railfoad companies and their employes, the very fundamental principles of government had been involved.

When the two could not agree upon terms they must part, and if the capitalists could obtain other employes they were at liberty to do so, and if the employes wanted to go elsewhere they also had that liberty; but neither had a right to interfere with the legitimate business of the other. If they did, then they used a power that was not theirs and injured their fellow-men.

"When an employer," he said, "uses unfair means to trample upon his employes, then he becomes a tyrant, and, when the employe takes action to stop the wheels of business and throw out of employment thousands of men, he abdicates his manhood and does that which he has no right to do, and it is a crime against man and the law."

NEED NEVER HAVE OCCURRED.

That Militiamen Were Called, Said Dr. Meredith, Was an Outrage.

The Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was crowded last night when the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, formerly Chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., preached on "The Strike and Strikers—Cause, Responsibility and Remedy."

Dr. Meredith, last Sunday evening, had to call upon his congregation not to leave the church, owing to a clash in front of it between the motormen and Major Cochran of the Thirteenth Regiment.

"There is disorder in this city," he said. "Every one is forced to admit it. But would there have been had the city officials acted properly and severely at the start? I contend that, with prompt and efficient methods in the beginning of the trouble, it would never have occurred.

"Had the police force of 1,000 or 1,700 men been directed to act intelligently, and with force, the disorder could have been checked in six hours. The argument had been made that the police were sympathizers of the strikers. That could have been overcome. Had Commissioner Welles expelled a hundred or more members of the force at once the remainder would have been more eager and prompt to do their duty and obey orders.

"The fact that the police force proved itself insufficient to quell the trouble, and the subsequent calling upon the militia is infamous and an outrage.

"Not for one single instant did the police in Greenpoint find themselves unable to suppress the troubles, which were exaggerated by reports. Yet the Mayor of our city found it necessary to write to a Roman Catholic priest, telling him that if the rioting did not cease he would send troops there. And then Troop A made its debut there.

"There is nothing serious now the matter excepting with the City Government. It is an outrage on our civilization and an outrage on Brooklyn that a single soldier was brought here or that they should stay here any longer. If the police of our city are not reliable and trustworthy, every policeman ought to be discharged and another put in his place. Two thousand men could be enlisted in twenty-four hours, if necessary.

"The most serious phase of the situation, next to the death of the two innocent victims, is that the City Government is utterly and absolutely a wreck and gone to pieces.

"No one has heard or read of Police Commissioner Welles or Superintendent Campbell for some time. I have felt indignant to the last degree at the reputation our city has acquired in the outside world, where the condition of affairs has been made to appear on a par with the Paris Commune."

CAUSES OF THE STRIKE.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon Denounces Railway Officials and Militiamen.

In a sermon on the strike, delivered in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday, the Rev. Thomas Dixon denounced the Brooklyn trolley officers, public officials, and the militia, and supported the strikers.

Mr. Dixon said that within ten years, if the present condition of affairs continues, the labor organizations will be armed as a military body and civil war will ensue.

The sermon caused frequent applause and some laughter. Mr. Dixon took for his text, "Peace, peace, and there is no peace."

"There is surface violence and violence that is not on the surface," he said. "The surface violence is a terror to the timid, a childish fear. It appears often in the shape of disease, such as cholera, and when that dread disease is threatened the Governors and the President issue proclamations. All the authorities and forces are called upon to fight this surface violence, but there are more serious violences than this surface trouble.

"If one-tenth of the care was taken for the solution of greater problems underlying the surface, we would attain a greater degree of civilization than the world has ever dreamed of. We only look to surface violence, but there are greater sources of violence.

"It is violence for a corporation to rob, steal, and kill. Where does riot end and revolution begin? I wish you would tell me.

"Our forefathers were rioters. They seized a ship in Boston Harbor and threw its cargo overboard. That was riot. Judged on the surface, every one of your ancestors should have been hanged.

"There was a great World's Fair last year. It opened with flags flying and with rejoicing, and it closed with flags at half mast. A Mayor had been assassinated, and without that final act it would not have been a complete World's Fair.

"In Brooklyn to-day a city is under martial law. They are under corporation disease there. The moving cause of the disorder in Brooklyn has been the greed of a gigantic corporation.

"The officials say labor is a commodity. I say that it is not, and that a man who says it is is a murderer and possessed of the spirit of Cain. [Applause.]

"I believe the time has come when the State should step in and take charge, and declare that labor is not a commodity that can be bought and sold."

When Mr. Dixon said the militiamen who went to Brooklyn were anxious to kill, a number of persons went out.

"It is a sad fact that there is a bitter feeling between the laborers and the class militia," Mr. Dixon continued. "The military represents not the people, but a class—boys who are anxious to shoot and kill another class.

"Suppose the men who were shot down in Brooklyn had worn silk hats and patent-leather boots, would they have been shot down? If this condition of affairs continues ten years more, the labor organizations will soon be put upon a military footing and civil war will follow.

"Brooklyn is called the City of Churches. Where are they, I ask? Why don't the men and women of the churches and lodges put down the strike? This world has been left to the devil by the Churches, who ignore the dangers that threaten the world. The church must attend to these twentieth century questions, or it will die."

Soldiers Sang the Doxology.

Just after the tattoo on the kettle drums, at Seventh Regiment Headquarters at the Halsey Street stables in Brooklyn at 10 o'clock last night, four companies of the troops were marched out and formed into a hollow square in front of the stables, and Bandmaster Rogers played upon the cornet "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the Doxology.

The troops sang the Doxology while the buglers played, and at the end the troops sent up cheer after cheer for Col. Appleton.

Col. Appleton stepped into the middle of the hollow square and made a speech, expressing his appreciation of the men's services, declaring his confidence in them, and telling them he knew they could always be depended upon.

There were cheers for the Captains, and then the men marched to their quarters for the night.

Quelled by Deputies and Police.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Jan. 27.—In a disturbance in Metropolitan Avenue, near the line between Queens and Kings Counties, this afternoon a car of the North Second Street route was overturned and one man arrested. The row was quelled by Sheriff Doht's deputies and Brooklyn police. Owen McDonald was arrested on a charge of rioting and released on bail for examination.

The day was a quiet one around the Grand Street car barns at Maspeth. One or two stones were thrown at Deputy Sheriff Methven, who is in command of the Special Deputies.

District Superintendent Morrison said that he expected to run nearly the full complement of twenty-seven cars to-morrow.

Brooklyn Saloons Didn't Close.

An order was sent out by the police on Saturday night that because of the strike all saloons in Brooklyn should be closed at midnight, and remain tightly closed during the Sabbath, and it was believed that Brooklyn would experience a dry Sunday, but such was not the case.

The saloon keepers, knowing that the police were tired out, decided not to obey the dictate, and side doors were open as usual.

A big business was done, especially in the Eastern District. In some of the up-town saloons soldiers and policemen were seen at the bars, drinking.

There were one or two arrests.

Private Hodgman's Gift.

Private Hodgman, Company I, Seventh Regiment, stationed at the Halsey Street Stables, tore his military trousers the other day.

A mysterious package arrived at camp yesterday addressed to Private Hodgman. The package was stamped with the official mark of the Citizen Soldiers' Relief Committee, of which Gen. A. C. Barnes is a member.

Private Hodgman was called out and his comrades opened the package.

Private Hodgman, full of expectancy, returned and drew forth a pair of little boy's pantaloons, neatly tied up with blue silk ribbon.

Seventy-five More Non-Union Men.

Seventy-five non-union men arrived in Brooklyn yesterday from the South and West. They came to work for the Brooklyn City Railroad, having been engaged by its out-of-town agents.

They were transferred without trouble to the stables of the company.

They came from St. Paul, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Baltimore, Syracuse, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

Dr. Armgood Thrown.

Trolley Car 2,330 of the South Fourth Street line, Brooklyn, at Driggs Avenue and South Fourth Street, ran into a buggy driven by Dr. H. Armgood of 377 Leonard Street, yesterday.

The doctor and his coachman were thrown, but not injured. The buggy was demolished.

Money for the Strikers.

It is said that over $1,200 was received at the benefit entertainment at the Star Theatre, Brooklyn, in aid of the strikers, last night.

Typographical Union No. 6 of this city yesterday appropriated $1,000 to the strikers.

Hampton to Die To-day.

SING SING, Jan. 27.—David Hampton, the colored murderer, is to go to the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison to-morrow morning for killing Mrs. Annetta Ahrens, at 424 West Fifty-fourth Street, New-York, Dec. 29, 1893.

He says he has no fear of the chair. His appetite is good.

He is a Roman Catholic. Sister Mary Berchman and Sister Clotilde, from the Tarrytown Home of Mercy, spent the morning with him. This afternoon Fathers Creeden and McGuire of this village were with him.

In Mid Winter

The weather is often treacherous, and sudden changes are always fraught with danger. Diphtheria, pneumonia, and typhoid fever often follow the simple attacks of a cold, unless the blood is kept pure and healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus a great preventive of sickness.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, hand-made, perfect in proportion and appearance.

Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap

Unrivaled in the Strength and Sweetness of its Perfume.

The Popular Method of treating cases in which there is headache, nervousness, nausea, sleeplessness, and mental depression is with

BROMO CAFFEINE

The highest court has decided that all other Bromos are infringements. For your health's sake insist on having an honest medicine.

Small size, 10c.; large size, $1.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS.

EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN PARIS AND THE REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAVE PLACED APOLLINARIS WATER AT THE **HEAD** *OF* **ALL** *THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR* **PURITY** *AND* **FREEDOM** *FROM DISEASE GERMS.*

SOCIALISTS ARE IN CONTROL

Election for Officers of Local Knights of Labor—Brower Chosen Master Workman.

District Assembly, No. 49, Knights of Labor, yesterday elected officers for the ensuing year, and, as it had been supposed, the Socialists were triumphant, and now practically control that organization.

Ever since the great split in No. 49, which resulted in its losing its property at Pythagoras Hall, and in an enormous reduction of membership, the Socialists have been making steady encroachments into this organization, mainly by joining its local assemblies, and also by active propaganda.

The Socialists' successful candidate for Master Workman of No. 49 was William L. Brower, who got 103 votes to 77 votes that were cast for his opponent, James McKay, the conservative and anti-Socialist candidate.

Brower was born in Brooklyn in 1860, and was apprenticed to the shoe trade at the age of twelve. He qualified as a journeyman in this trade, and in November, 1883, he joined Local Assembly, No. 1,825, and later was transferred to Local Assembly, No. 3,113. He represented this assembly in No. 49, until Shoeworkers' District Assembly, No. 91, was formed, when he was sent there.

He was appointed in 1892 by General Master Workman Powderly a special organizer for the shoe trade, and he succeeded in organizing six new local assemblies in this city and vicinity. He also founded the General Council of Shoe Workers, and was elected its first President. He was a member of the Executive Board of No. 49 in 1893, and last year he was nominated for Master Workman, but was defeated by four votes. He was also elected a delegate from No. 49 to the last General Assembly of the order, that was held in New-Orleans. The delegation from No. 49 was understood to be an anti-Powderly one, and so the Socialists of the district assembly earned the gratitude of General Master Workman Sovereign.

The Master Workman of District Assembly No. 49 decided two weeks ago that local assemblies belonging to the district which are also attached to national trade districts could only take part in the election of officers for the national district assembly. The Socialists claimed that the delegates of such local assemblies could vote for both district assembly and national officers.

General Master Workman Sovereign, perhaps in grateful recognition of the support that the Socialists had given him in his re-election, sustained their claim by a written decision. This decision, it is said, gives the Socialists at least ten extra votes.

James McKay, the defeated candidate for Master Workman, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1851; became a blacksmith, and worked as such in his native city and Glasgow. He came to this country in 1870, worked in the rolling mills in Pittsburg and Allegheny City. Then he moved to Brooklyn, and has been employed in the trolley car shops, at Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. He is now on strike. He is a strong supporter of the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, and is also an admirer of Henry George.

Patrick Murphy was re-elected Secretary of No. 49, having defeated his antagonist, George K. Lloyd, anti-Socialist, by a vote of 113 to 50. Mr. Lloyd has been many years in the labor movement, and a few months ago organized the Coryphées' Union, for the Central Labor Union, to which he is also a delegate.

EXCESSIVELY COLD WEATHER OUT WEST

The Record for the Winter Broken in St. Paul Sunday Morning.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 27.—This was the coldest day of the Winter in St. Paul. The thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning registered 26 degrees below zero. It was excessively cold all day, and at 7 o'clock this evening it was still 10 degrees below.

The cold wave extends from St. Paul to the Rockies, the register at Helena at 8 o'clock to-night being 10 degrees below. Over in Manitoba it is even colder than here. All points reporting show temperatures far below zero.

There is suffering among live stock in Montana, where the rivers are so firmly frozen over that the cattle have trouble in getting water.

Was Being Carried Away by Ice.

WEST BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 27.—John E. Arnold, a well-known Bay Captain, residing here, while crossing the Great South Bay late yesterday, in his sloop, had nearly reached the mainland, when the ice forced him to try to reach shore in his skiff.

He had scarcely got into the skiff when the ice started down the bay with it. All the Captain's efforts to free himself proved fruitless. Baymen went to his aid in ice dinghies, and after a good deal of difficulty he was taken off.

He was completely exhausted. An effort will be made to have the rescuers awarded medals.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday.

NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, fair, west winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, and VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, south shifting to east winds. TENNESSEE, rain or snow, northeast winds. KENTUCKY, snow in southwestern portion, fair in northeast portion, northeast winds. ILLINOIS, fair, except snow in extreme south portion, northeast winds. MISSOURI, snow in south portion, fair in north, northeast winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, warmer, south shifting to east winds. GEORGIA, rain in western, fair in eastern portion, warmer, east winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, warmer, east winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, rain, warmer, northeast shifting to southeast winds. EASTERN TEXAS, rain or snow, warmer in southeast portion, southeast winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, snow, warmer in east portion, northeast winds. ARKANSAS, rain or snow, northeast winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, south shifting to northeast winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, west winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, south winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, south winds. IOWA, fair, light west winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and MONTANA, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, fair, variable winds.

Signals are displayed on the Gulf coast from Corpus Christi to Port Eads.

The pressure has fallen in the Southwest and in Montana; it has risen in all other districts east of the Rocky Mountains. A belt of high pressure extends from the South Atlantic States to the North Rocky Mountain slope. Two new depressions have appeared, one in Southern Texas and the other to the north of Montana. The temperature has fallen in the Rocky Mountain districts, the lake regions, the Middle States, and New-England; it has remained nearly stationary in the central valleys and South Atlantic districts, with a general tendency upward. The weather has been generally fair, except in Louisiana and Texas, where rain and snow have fallen. Rain or snow is indicated for Monday in the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Lower Ohio Valley. The temperature changes will not be decided in the districts east of the Mississippi. It will be warmer on the Northern and colder on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope.

MISSING PHILIP HONE

His Family Anxiously Awaiting News of His Whereabouts.

CAME OF A DISTINGUISHED LINE

A Grandson of Philip Hone, Once Mayor of New-York—Nothing Has Been Heard from Him Since Last Wednesday.

If Philip Hone of 160 West Forty-seventh Street is alive and able to understand what is written about him, he will not delay in communicating with or going to his family, who are in a pitiable condition of anguish because he d

NEW PUBLICATIONS

AMERICAN COATS OF ARMS

HERALDRY IN AMERICA. By Eugene Zieber. 8vo. With Illustrations. Philadelphia: The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company and J. B. Lippincott Company.

It is obvious that a desire to "boom" heraldry had something to do with the publication of this work; it comes primarily from a house in the heraldry business, which naturally desires to profit by an increased demand for heraldic devices. Nevertheless the work fills a want that has been felt by more than one class of persons; it is the first satisfactory compilation of its kind that has been made in this country. The argument of the author is that heraldry is a good thing, that there was much of it in this country in the early days, and that there should be more of it here now. Every American who is entitled to display a coat of arms on his carriage panel, in his harness mountings, in his stained-glass windows, and upon his stationery, should avail himself of his right, Mr. Zieber thinks.

In his opinion, there is nothing undemocratic, un-American in such displays, nothing unbecoming a citizen of the country where, according to the Declaration of Independence all men are free and equal; nothing that even tends to indicate a desire to assume rank above the common people. To make such a display, it is urged, is simply to show to the world that one knows that he comes of a family that amounted to enough to get into the Herald College list, if it was an English family, or into some other social register if it was something else than English. Nobody can find fault with this reasoning. We also must agree with Mr. Zieber when he says:

The bearing of coats of arms in this country has been sometimes faulted, but there is surely no reason why any individual should be disturbed by ignorant or malicious criticism from preserving for himself or his children the heraldic devices which were borne by his ancestors, even though in his own land such devices have no governmental recognition, and are not of official record in any herald's office. The fact that arms were borne here in colonial times creates of them American arms, and is sufficient authority for their use by the descendants of the old families.

It is a historical fact that the early settlers did not immigrate to this country with a view of severing family connections, or discarding the customs of their various nations. The love they bore their mother country was evinced by the loyalty with which they adhered to home customs and by the fact that nearly all the villages and cities were named after or were similar in name to those from which they came.

This might be stated even more emphatically. The man who can trace his genealogy back to some person with a coat of arms who acted a creditable part in the colonial days, really owes it to himself and his posterity to preserve that coat of arms. There is more in it than sentiment. There is something more than sentiment even in an old silver spoon. The boy who eats his oatmeal every morning with the spoon with which his great-great-great-grandfather fed himself cornmeal mush, cannot help getting a little of the "spirit of '76" into his system—he cannot help feeling that eating off that good old Puritanical bit of silver, he ought to be a worthy scion of his Revolutionary progenitor.

The colonial coat of arms is even more inspiring than the colonial spoon. Everybody should have one in his house who is entitled to have one. It is a good thing for children to stare at when they have done things which respectable children should not do. It is better for boys than a birch rod and for girls than a sharp-tongued mother. As for showing the coat of arms in public—that is another matter, about which one must suit himself. But one thing is certain—nobody can dispute the proposition that a man has a right to be proud if he has descended from somebody who did something and "got somewhere," 200, 300, 400, or 500 years ago—the longer ago the better.

Mr. Zieber's work, aside from the brief space he gives to the argument we have noticed, is devoted to presenting the vast amount of information he has compiled about heraldry in America. The book contains nearly 1,000 cuts, the great majority of which show heraldic designs which have been used in this country. There are cuts of seals which were used by the Colonial Governors of Massachusetts, and of the seals of William Penn, Franklin, Lord Baltimore, Caesar Rodney, and many others who figured in the affairs of the country at the time of its beginning; other cuts show the seals of the United States and the several departments of the Administration, and the seals of all the States and Territories, each cut accompanied by a history of the seal it represents.

A large number of architectural cuts are given, the design being to show how effectively heraldry lends itself to the adornment of both public and private buildings.

All in all, there is a great deal in Mr. Zieber's work valuable to those who take a curious interest in heraldry, to those who use heraldry in art and architecture, and to those who contemplate, with more or less seriousness, assuming position among the arms-bearing families of the country.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

The Messrs. Scribner have issued "The Life and Adventures of George Augustus Sala," a work in two octavo volumes, printed from large type, with a portrait. Mr. Sala, the newspaper man, has unusual eminence. He has seen much of the best that was to be seen during the past fifty years, but whether it is of great or small things that Sala writes, he is entertaining. One can open these volumes anywhere and read them understandingly. There is not a dull page in the book.

"The Buddhism of Tibet or Lamaism," by L. Austine Waddell, (imported by Charles Scribner's Sons,) embodies an enormous amount of original research. It brings to a focus all the information obtainable regarding Lamaism. The book gives detailed accounts of external facts with the curious symbolism of Buddhism and its innumerable sets and cults. Years were spent by the author in acquiring Tibetan, so as to understand its religions, and many more in understanding the peculiar rites and ceremonies of the Lamas. Mr. Waddell absolutely purchased a Lamaist temple, with its fittings, and obtained the services of officiating priests. Though he never was in Lhasa, he says he "could feel the pulse of the sacred city," and could hold converse with those who had only left Lhasa a few days before. Lamaism seems to be a cult with but slight varnish of Buddhism, which barely hides a crust of polydemonical superstition. Heretofore what has been written about Lamaism has been fragmentary. Mr. Waddell presents the whole history of this extraordinary worship in connected form. In acknowledging the aid offered him, he states that valuable assistance has been rendered him by learned Tibetan Lamas and heads of monasteries. Perhaps the secrets of Tibet are near to being divulged, the Sikhim Trade Convention of last year removed many obstacles. As the power of China wanes, there will be access to Tibet, and so Mr. Waddell believes that in a few years to come, Lhasa itself will no longer be impregnable.

Macmillan & Co. send out the sixth volume of Prof. Skeat's "Chaucer," which contains a general introduction, a glossary and indices, and completes the work as originally designed. But it has been decided that a supplementary volume shall be issued containing "The Testament of Love," and the principal poems which at various times have been attributed to Chaucer. In the present volume is given a list of subscribers from which it is apparent that at least 1,000 copies had been disposed of at the time the list was closed, which would mean gross receipts of $24,000 for it.

CURRENT MAGAZINES.

—Harper's Magazine for February—as usual, the earliest of the monthlies to reach the public—has a varied list of papers, several of which are of fresh and noteworthy excellence. Mr. Janvier, in his paper, "New-York Colonial Privateers," dips into a theme of which he gave some hints in his "Old New-York," and writes with his familiar lightness and knowledge. Poultney Bigelow's "French Fighters in Africa" will come to many readers as a paper full of new information and to all will have interest and charm. Charles F. Lummis has an account of a trip down the west coast of the continent, from San Francisco to a South American port. What Lummis writes is read. Other papers of mark are Antonin Dvorak's on "Music in America," Edwin Lord Weeks's on "Oudeypore, the City of the Sunrise," and John Bigelow's, answering the question, "What Is Gambling?"

—In "The Contemporary Review," (Leonard Scott,) the principal articles are the late Mrs. Alexander Ireland's "Recollections of James Anthony Froude" and M. Gaston Paris's "James Darmestetter." Mrs. Ireland does not present Froude in a pleasant light. He certainly was reckless, and, if indifferent to his own life, had no business to put in jeopardy those of others. M. Paris treats the greatest of Orientalists, whose early death must be deplored, in a most sympathetic way. "Russia and England," by Canon McColl, shows the English ecclesiastic rampant. He assumes to be much more clever than Bismarck, to be a much better General than Wolseley, and is for hugging Russia and exterminating Turkey. Nothing any former Czar has ever done, the canon believes, but was actuated by the best and purest sentiments, and if, according to the canon, Russia only had her own way, all Europe would be blessed. "Sultan Abdul-Hamid" is an article which will attract much attention, as will Prof. Hale's "Shakespeare and Puritanism." Mr. Goldwin Smith's "The Colonial Conference," Walter Walsh's "The New Secularism," and Sidney Webb's "The Work of the London County Council," are the other articles.

—St Nicholas—always since it started the best of young folks' monthlies, and now, we believe, their only one—is bright, original, and varied this month. Men and women who are growing old never cease to regret that their childhood was not brightened by such a glorious magazine as St. Nicholas.

—The Westminster Review (Leonard Scott) announces the death of Dr. John Chapman, who for the last forty years had the editorship of this magazine in his charge. Among his friends were Lewes, the Martineaus, Forbes, Herbert Spencer, and George Eliot. Dr. Chapman was among the first to appreciate the power of George Eliot. The principal articles in the present number are "Historical Methods of Record Before the Use of Written Characters," "A New Trade Union," "A New Skepticism," "Why New-Zealand Women Get the Franchise," "The Struggle for Healthy Schools," "A Defense of the Modern Girl," "Toward the Appreciation of Zola," "Moscow in 1839," and a highly-appreciative notice of William Cullen Bryant.

—Again the pages of Mr. Astor's Pall Mall Magazine greet our eyes and evoke exclamations of praise. It is obvious that the readers of it are growing in number, for it is seldom that good things remain out in the daylight very long without being discovered and appropriated.

—The Nineteenth Century (Leonard Scott) is of particular interest. Mr. J. Kier Hardie presents the policy and aim of the Independent Labor Party and its method of organization. One of the most brilliant articles is entitled "The Queen and Lord Beaconsfield." Ouida describes the persecution of birds, especially in Italy, where, down to the smallest thing in flies, all are eaten. A good word is said by Miss Garnet in defense of the women of Islam. H. A. Kennedy has an appreciative paper on the paintings of Pompeii. The Rev. Dr. Jessup tells of early France, and of St. Martin of Tours. Mr. E. N. Buxton, famed as a brewer, recounts his hunting adventures in stony Sinai, where Englishmen go now, not intent on pilgrimage, but to climb the mountains so as to bag an ibex. What may happen to Japan, the possible fate of Corea, Prof. Robert K. Douglas describes in "The Triumph of Japan." The Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, in an article on "Auricular Confession," shows how this practice is in opposition to the Church of England, and last, and not least, Mr. W. L. Alden writes a vindication of Francesco Crispi. The present number of The Nineteenth Century is of exceptional excellence.

—Blackwood's Magazine (Leonard Scott) always has special features. There is now an excellent short story, "The Closed Cabinet," with new chapters of Gerard's novel, "A Foreigner." John Skelton presents an additional batch of Froude's letters, which concludes with the last one written. Whether "My Escape from Mulai Bushta," an account of adventure in Morocco, be true or not, it is replete with color. There is a capital article on "Whist," full of anecdotes. "A Chinese Skit," by Irving, is highly diverting. "Nature's Training School," "The Gleanings of Mr. Samuel Jackson Pratt," "Known and Unknown," "A Message from the River," and "The Church in Wales" are the other leading articles.

LITERARY NOTES

—Mrs. Humphrey Ward will spend the remainder of the Winter and the Spring in Italy, where a portion of the scenes of her new novel are laid.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are about to issue several new works of note. One is "The United States Internal Revenue Tax System," comprising all internal revenue laws now in force, as amended by the Act of Aug. 28, 1894, including the Income Tax, the author being Charles Wesley Eldridge, who has been for twenty-five years in the internal revenue service. Another is "Half a Century with Judges and Lawyers," a book of legal reminiscences and anecdotes by Joseph A. Willard, for many years Clerk of the Superior Court in Boston. Other books in the list are "Stories of the Foot Hills," by Margaret C. Graham; "The Fast and Thanksgiving Days of New-England," by the Rev. William De Loss Love, Jr., and "Louisiana Folk-Tales," collected by Prof. Alcée Fortier.

—It is understood in London that R. L. Stevenson left some papers of sufficient extent to be called his Memories.

—Harper & Brothers will be the publishers of Charles Egbert Craddock's new volume of stories, to be called "The Phantoms of the Footbridge." A novel by Emory J. Haynes, representing rural life in New-England during the civil war and having the title, "A Farmhouse Cobweb," is also on the Harper list.

—The Messrs. Crowell will issue at once "The Christian State: A Political Vision of Christ," by the Rev. George D. Herron.

—S. C. Griggs & Co. of Chicago will soon publish a work entitled "Dr. Judas," in which the author, William Rossa Cobbe, describes the experiences of an "opium fiend" of nine years' standing.

—A new edition of Prof. A. V. G. Allen's "Continuity of Christian Thought," will soon be issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., with a new preface and index.

—Dodd, Mead & Co. expect to issue the February number of "The Bookman," within a few days. Although this periodical has existed for some time in London, and will still continue to exist there, Dodd, Mead & Co. will add so much to the American edition, as to make it a distinctively American publication. For the February number, the writers include Austin Dobson, Dr. Robertson Nicoll, S. R. Crockett, Hamilton W. Mabie, E. S. Nadal, Brander Matthews, Eugene Field, and Milvil Dewey.

—Evelina Bray Downey, who died in West Newbury, Mass., about ten days ago, is described by the Boston correspondent of The Critic as "the only woman the poet Whittier ever loved." She and Whittier were students together at the Haverhill Academy, in 1827, and the belief prevails that the poet offered her his hand, but, for some cause not explained, he was not accepted. Miss Bray married a Baptist minister of Philadelphia, named Downey, at whose death she was possessed of only $3,000. Returning to New-England, the remainder of her life was passed in Beverley Farm and Boston.

—Dr. Gould's new "Medical Dictionary" (P. Blakiston, Son & Co.,) is meeting with general commendation. The Medical and Surgical Reporter says it deserves specific mention "for pronounced excellence, general utility, and widest application."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ZAPHRA. A Story of To-day. By John P. Stockton, Jr. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. $1.

VERSES VIRIDESCENT. By Timothy and Charles J. Barrett. Orange: Edgar Williams.

THE CRITIC. A Weekly Review of Literature and the Arts. July to December, 1894. Folio. New-York: The Critic Company.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF GEOFFREY CHAUCER. Edited from Numerous Manuscripts by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, LL.D. Introduction, glossary, and indexes. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $4.

CECIL, THE SEER. A Drama of the Soul. 8vo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

ON INDIA'S FRONTIER; OR, NEPAL, THE GURKHAS' MYSTERIOUS LAND. By Henry Ballantine. 12mo. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. $2.50.

THE MAKING OF THE ENGLAND OF ELIZABETH. By Allen B. Hinds. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

NAPOLEON III. AND LADY STUART. An Episode of the Tuileries. Translated from the French of Pierre de Lano. By A. C. S. 12mo. New-York: J. Selwin Tait. $1.

THE AIMS OF LITERARY STUDY. By Hiram Corson, LL. D. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

A TALE OF HALO. By Morgan A. Robertson. Illustrated by A. Carey K. Jurist. Square 12mo. New-York: The Truth Seeker Company.

THE POEMS OF HENRY ABBEY. Third Edition. Enlarged. 12mo. Kingston, N. Y.: The author. $1.25.

BANSHEE CASTLE. By Rosa Mulholland. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE BEST PLAYS OF THE OLD DRAMATISTS. Ben. Jonson. Vol. II. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

PHILOSOPHY OF MIND. An Essay in the Metaphysics of Psychology. By George Trumbull Ladd. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

COSSACK FAIRY TALES AND FOLK TALES. Selected. Edited and Translated by R. Nisbet Bain. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.40.

POEMS. By John B. Tabb. 12mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.

WAITING AT TABLE. A Practical Guide. By a Member of the Aristocracy. 12mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. 60 cents.

THE DUTIES OF SERVANTS. A Practical Guide to the Routine of Domestic Service. By A Member of the Aristocracy. 12mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. 60 cents.

FORTEZZA. UN GRAU GIORNO. By Edmondo de Amicis. With Explanatory Notes in English. New-York: William R. Jenkins. 35 cents.

LA TRADUCTION ORALE ET LA PRONONCIATION FRANCAISE. A Practical French Course for Advanced Pupils. By Victor F. Bernard. New-York: William R. Jenkins.

EL PAJARO VERDE. By Juan Valera. Revised and Annotated for the Use of English Students. New-York: William R. Jenkins. 35 cents.

LES HISTORIENS FRANCIAS DU XIXe SIECLE. With Explanatory, Grammatical, Historical, and Biographical Notes. By C. Fontaine. New-York: William R. Jenkins. $1.25.

CORRECTED IMPRESSIONS. Essays on Victorian Writers. By George Saintsbury. 18mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

SIR FRANCIS BACON'S CIPHER STORY. Discovered and Deciphered. By Orville W. Owen, M. D. Book IV. Detroit and New-York: Howard Publishing Company.

MR. WORES'S PICTURES

The name of Theodore Wores has been more or less frequent in recent art catalogues the past few years, with an occasional picture, generally of far Japan, its quaint, almond-eyed figures backed by pink blossoms or screen-divided chamber; but now the artist comes before us with nearly fifty canvases, studies, sketches, and finished compositions, all from the land of the Mikado. They are hung in the Avery Gallery, in Fifth Avenue, and form an interesting group of a country and a people very much in evidence in these days. Certainly it is a land to inspire the artist, with its wealth of flora, its exquisite color, and its general suggestiveness; the wonder is that not more of our painters find the time to journey thitherward. Mr. Blum has done his duty there, and the Englishmen, Mr. Parsons and Mortimer Mempes, have brought back dainty, lovely suggestions, but the list is all too small.

Mr. Wores is honest and serious, and his work gives evidence of much thought, but his touch is not quite as delicate as the subject demands, and he rather lacks the decorative feeling with which Japan teems. His Munich training has not altogether fitted him for the light, airy, and clever treatment of dainty fabrics, of scintillating masses of bud or flower, dancing in sunshine or cool and lovely in shadow. He loads up his canvas with pigment, and the effect is obtained without apparent ease, and lacks, in a measure, grace, snap, and sparkle. In his larger figure pieces, the model is drawn with fair success, but in the smaller canvases they seem clumsy and lack suggestion. The subjects are almost always interesting, however, for Mr. Wores has much feeling for composition and agreeable line, and there is pleasant color and effective arrangement, as with such subjects there could scarcely fail to be.

There are sketches, apparently in one sitting, fresh impressions made before nature, that are very attractive, and seem just and very like the place. Such are No. 6, "A Canal in Yokohama," and No. 18, "A Street in Ikao," both treated simply, and painted with freedom and breadth. Nos. 20, 21, and 22 have all the qualities just referred to, but in "A Poem," (25,) there is but little to commend, and it seems quite feeble. Perhaps the best figure picture is "The Samisen Player, (33,) that is painted and drawn with no little skill, though we miss the decorative quality, the grace and life, the possibilities of the thing, and the possibilities are so many. "Early Cherry Blossoms," (40,) is very nice in many ways, and "Sunshine," (41,) is full of delicate tones of violet and blue. "A Street in Ikao," (48,) looking down on the town, with great mountains in the distance, gives an interesting bit of the picture of the country, as the artist saw it, and fills one with desires to travel to such a lovely spot. Difficult problems of greens have been handled with fair success in "Iris Gardens of Hori Kirf," (45.)

The visitor will find an interesting record of the artist's journey among these wonderful people, and will come away with an intelligent idea of the features of the country, its color, its architecture, and the costume of its inhabitants. The exhibition will remain on view until Feb. 2.

The Perry at Montevideo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Treasury Department to-day received a cablegram from Montevideo, announcing the arrival there of the revenue cutter Perry. All hands are well.

HONEST, BUT HAMPERED

So Reports the Rev. B. B. Tyler in Regard to Mayor Strong.

MEETING OF THE TEMPERANCE UNION

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson Reads a Letter to the Mayor Protesting Against Legalized Sunday Saloons.

The American Temperance Union yesterday heard the report of its committee appointed to wait on Mayor Strong and present to him the temperance side of the saloon question. The report was presented at the Chickering Hall meeting in the afternoon.

A very attractive programme had been arranged, including organ selections by Prof. Theodore E. Schulte, cornet solos by Miss Anna A. Park, violin solos by Julius Simonson, and songs by Misses Anna A. Dunne and Florence Genevieve Noakes. The exercises were presided over by Joseph A. Bogardus, President of the union.

The committee appointed to wait on Mayor Strong consisted of twenty-five members. The report was presented by the Rev. B. B. Tyler and the Rev. J. A. B. Wilson. Mr. Tyler was the first to tell of his impressions of the Mayor. He said:

"Your committee, of which I was a member, had a very pleasant interview with our Mayor last Thursday. Prior to election I talked for Strong. I prayed for him, too, and on election day I voted early for him—I voted only once. I have not gone back on him. I believe yet that he has not gone back on us.

"I believe we ought to stand by him. He is not infallible. The Mayor is in an exceedingly difficult position. He is the Mayor of the entire people, Prohibitionists, Democrats, Republicans, and Mugwumps, and I say to you honestly that I would much rather be the pastor of the Church of the Disciples than Mayor of the City of New-York.

"Not for many years have there been as many questions of importance before the city's Chief Executive as to-day. He is besieged on every hand. You know my opinion of men who manufacture and sell liquor—they're a bad lot. But they are citizens of New-York, and as yet are not convicted universally as criminals.

"A body of these men called upon the Mayor, and he told them they were a good-looking set of boys. He had not yet seen us. [Laughter.] The Mayor has an idea that these men can be coaxed, managed, and led, and he told us that he intended trying that method with them. He said to us: 'I am in favor of closing the saloons as you ministers propose, if I could do so, but I can't.'

"I believe in a man until he has outraged that confidence. But Mayor Strong is not known as yet as a colossal liar, and when he looks me straight in the face and says this, I accept his statement at its face value.

"He is in favor of coaxing the liquor dealers. I am in favor of coaxing the Mayor. He treated us with all due consideration and courtesy, and listened to us attentively.

"There is nothing to be gained by opening the saloons on Sunday. Mayor Strong is of the opinion that the existing laws should be changed. I am in favor of having them so changed that they shall be enforced. There is no reason why they cannot be enforced if the people wish.

"But the Mayor says, 'You ministers don't present a united front, as the liquor dealers do.' I have received hosts of letters, some of them from prominent men—divines—who are towers of strength. I believe he is honest, but is hampered."

Mr. Tyler concluded by giving his idea of how prohibition may be accomplished in this city.

"Grasping the excise," he said, "I would first, restrict it; second, raise the license until it would act as a prohibitive tax, and, third, would see that the law was thoroughly enforced."

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, as his report, read a letter which he had sent to Mayor Strong, and which he read during the morning's services in his church. It said:

"I trust you will pardon the liberty I take in thus addressing you again, after the long, patient, and exceedingly courteous hearing you gave me on Thursday.

"But the truth is, my after wit is so much better than my ready wit that I beg to submit it now in reply to your statement that 'we must prevent those liquor dealers from making criminals of themselves, as now; that the law against Sunday opening as now on the statute books made criminals of them all, and to enforce the law would fill all the jails in the city with liquor sellers.'

"This was, in substance, your statement, as I remember it. But has it occurred to your Honor that they might save themselves from becoming criminals by simply observing the law for the reputation of their business, as all others have to do? Why should they have immunity from violation in preference to honest merchants? Why should the law be adapted to their criminal instincts?

"It cannot be possible, can it, that any in authority are under greater obligations to them than to the decent citizenship of the town? And has it not occurred to your Honor that this condition of the prisons would occur but once, if they were made to believe that there was an honest determination to enforce the law according to the solemn oath taken by those elected and appointed to execute it? Would they not cease to violate it when certain it would be enforced? Are they not more encouraged to violate it by this apology made for them by our honored chief municipal magistrate?

"This liquor oligarchy constitutes the vilest criminal classes, who not only commit crimes against the laws, but create criminals. And why this tender delicacy for their feelings should exist in the mind of our Mayor, rather than for their victims, the tramps, thieves, and cut-throats generally, is completely mystifying to many of those who greatly admire his personal character and executive ability.

"We also find it hard to understand why our reform Mayor should want the law deformed down to the miserable level of their demand and practice, rather than reform others up to the standard of conformity, where other citizens have to stand. If they are entitled to such accommodations, then why not equally favor all other free and equal criminals?

"The whole history of regulations and restrictions of the liquor traffic for 400 years demonstrates the fallacy of yielding to the demand of this business in the expectation of securing the observance of the laws. The business is now and always has been intrinsically and essentially criminal, and no law can be made that liquor dealers will willingly obey. If their traffic be legalized by statute for twelve hours on Sunday, there will be a violation of the law during the other twelve, and it will take just as many policemen to enforce it the remaining twelve as for the whole twenty-four. This is a devil that has to be killed by prohibition; it cannot be chained by statute.

"Mr. Mayor, 2,500 saloon proprietors, with possibly 40,000 votes, are menacing the rights of 1,800,000 citizens of this town, many of whom, we grant you, are willing to yield their rights to these demands. But hundreds of thousands are shocked at the apologies being made for their lawlessness and the readiness to compromise with them on their own terms.

"I can forgive liquor sellers, many of whom from childhood were bred to their crimes, I can apologize for you being elected by a party and on a platform under which a deal with these crime-breeders was concealed. Your party managers, no doubt, thought that Tammany Hall would not be overthrown but by a revolt of the liquor dealers, and so promised a price for that revolt. Nay, I can find some ground to apologize for you in your leaning toward their demands for the keeping of ante-election agreements. Were you a man lacking in integrity we could buy, scare, or cajole you, but being a man of sterling character we can do neither.

"You are going to, if you can, keep in good faith all agreements with your constituency, and thus illustrate the dawn of a good man on a bad platform, and will furnish a lesson to the 2,200 Prohibitionists of this city who left their principles because of the emergency presented to vote for a good man, uncommitted to principles which they believed essential. They and thousands of others will learn from this to stand by essential principles.

"A good man on a bad platform is worse than a bad man representing the same declaration. And in this world of fallibility good men get in peculiar alliances sometimes.

"What will you do, Mr. Mayor? What can you do and keep faith with both? Both cannot be conciliated. Will you finally cast your influence in this emergency for God and the Bible, the women and children who stretch out appealing hands to you; the homes and morals of your city, and provoke the vengeance of the lawless element, who seek to make of you a creature for themselves by clamoring for the fulfillment of pre-election promises made by somebody?

"You must sacrifice one or the other. These water and whisky elements will not mingle again."

In referring to those ministers who are said to be in favor of Sunday saloons, Dr. Wilson said he had nothing but contempt for them. He continued:

"Any time you should have occasion to communicate with the devil please give him my compliments, and say for me that, in the interest of strict economy of administration, he had better retire from New-York with all his forces, for these reverend traitors can take better care of his interests here than he can.

"There is a solemn responsibility upon his Honor, the Mayor, from whom good citizens and good people expected so much. There yet lingers in the hearts of some a hope that he will not disappoint them in his attitude upon the first moral issue that confronts his administration."

T. Edward Murphy, the temperance advocate, paid a glowing eulogy to the memory of Father Mathew and also to the Catholic total Abstinence societies. In speaking of Mayor Strong's attitude on the saloon question, Mr. Murphy declared:

"The Mayor mistakes the visit of the liquor dealers as representing the sentiments of the people. If he commits himself to any such delusion the people will rise in their might and hurl the present administration from power.

"What we should do is to declare for prohibition out and out. That is the remedy—the only remedy."

SUGAR UNDER THE NEW TARIFF

Statistics Showing Importations Since Aug. 20, 1894—Estimated Income from Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, has prepared some interesting sugar statistics, based upon importations since the new tariff law went into effect. Since Aug. 20, 1894, there has been imported 405,000,000 pounds of sugar up to and including the end of December, 1894.

Mr. Ford estimates that in the next six months there will be needed of imported sugar for domestic consumption 712,652,000 pounds. Of the sugar imported since the Tariff act went into effect, 190,000,000 pounds came in during the month of December, showing that sugar importations on a considerable scale are being resumed, and that the heavy importations of sugar prior to the passage of the Tariff act which came in free of duty, and which he places for the statistical year 1894 at 4,311,105,482 pounds, of which 917,652,000 pounds were imported between June 30 and Aug. 28, practically has been consumed. Mr. Ford estimates that the imports of sugar in the fiscal year 1894 represented 1,200,000,000 pounds above the normal consumption, which, with the imports between June 30 and Aug. 28, 1894, left of imported sugar in the United States 2,117,652,000 pounds.

Mr. Ford estimates, from the figures given, that the highest revenue attainable from sugar annually under the present tariff bill is about $38,000,000.

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TO PROTECT THE FORESTS

Report of the Assembly Committee on Public Lands.

COMPILATION OF THE TAX SALE LAWS

The State Lands Should Be Made More Compact by the Purchase of Adjoining Tracts from the Owners.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—While the Board of Claims is taking testimony in the matter of Col. W. Seward Webb against the State for $184,000 for injury to his park in the Adirondacks by the construction of a State dam across the Beaver River at Stillwater, the report of the Assembly Committee on Public Lands and Forestry, which will be submitted to-morrow night, is most appropriate.

In an abstract of the report the committee states that at the outset of its inquiry it found that the laws governing tax sales were scattered through the session laws for many years, and were nowhere obtainable in compact form, and it caused a compilation of the laws governing taxation on lands from the assessment down through the procedure by various officials to the tax sale, redemption, issuance of tax deed, and proceedings for cancellation of tax sales. This compilation will prove of great value to all tax officers and to all persons interested in lands which have passed through tax sales. The necessity of the compilation can readily be seen from the fact that the great bulk of the Adirondack lands have passed through tax sales, and the many controversies over land titles have risen out of actual or alleged errors in tax sale proceedings. The compilation forms an appendix to the report.

The lands, for the most part, within the boundaries of the Adirondack Park, as prescribed by law, are valueless for agricultural purposes. Wherever the forests have been removed there is left, as a rule, nothing but a barren waste, without sufficient soil to produce vegetation. The new Constitution, adopted since the investigation of the committee was instituted, has established the future policy of the State as to the forests. The State owns at present but a small portion of the lands within the boundaries of the Adirondack Park. Its holdings are not in compact form, but scattered over a wide area. Only two townships in the whole section are claimed in their entirety by the State, and the title to these is in litigation. The fact that the State lands are in small tracts, surrounded in many instances by lands held by private parties, whose only interest is to realize all that is possible by the sale of the timber, is a constant source of danger. The cutting over of any tract is almost certain to be followed by a fire, which makes great havoc in the forests surrounding before it can be stopped. In this way large tracts of State land are denuded. In order to protect what the State now owns, the committee recommends that more lands should be purchased that the State's holdings may be as compact as possible.

While it is impossible adequately to protect and care for scattered tracts of State lands, large and compact tracts can easily be kept secure from the ravages of fire or timber depredations. All efforts put forth in the past toward the establishment of an Adirondack Park and for the preservation of the forests will prove of no avail unless the State takes steps at once to enlarge its holdings. Adequate appropriations should be made for the purchase of lands. The more speedily the appropriations are made, the less will be the expense to the State. The lands now held by private ownership will rapidly increase in value, and if their purchase is delayed for two or three years the amount required may prove too great a burden for the taxpayers.

Those lands which are held and used by clubs and individuals as hunting and fishing preserves and for camp sites can safely be left in their present ownership as long as there is no wasteful denuding of the forests. Where, however, the lands are so held as to be liable to be cut off to such an extent as to destroy the forests the State should at once acquire title. For the most part these lands can be purchased readily, and at a low price, by agreement with the owners. In order, however, that the State may be in a position to acquire such lands as may be found to be necessary, where the owner or owners are unwilling to agree on a fair value, the State officials having the matter in charge should be given the right to acquire the lands by condemnatory proceedings. At the least, the sum of $1,000,000 should be immediately expended in enlarging the State's holdings.

There is every reason to believe that many tracts of land situated within what is known as the Forest Preserve and adjacent to county and town boundaries escape all taxation by reason of the uncertainty of the exact location of these boundary lines. It is also a well-known fact, as demonstrated in every litigation arising over Northern lands, that it is extremely difficult in all, and impossible in many cases, to establish the exact boundaries of the various tracts and subdivisions from the absence of known monuments. Provision should be made for the re-establishing of these boundaries and their monumenting according to the original surveys and locations, and such re-establishing should have legal sanction. It is quite important that works of this character should go on from year to year under the same supervision, and not be interfered with under the changes in office inherent in our governmental system. The committee is of the opinion that this work can most properly be intrusted to the Superintendent of the Adirondack Survey.

Generally speaking, the forestry laws are as adequate as they well can be, in view of the present provisions of the Constitution. The committee questions the wisdom of the provision forbidding the leasing of lands for camp sites, &c., inasmuch as it prohibits any lawful occupancy of State lands by those who would be interested in the proper protection of the forests, and may prevent the carrying out of any recognized and comprehensive system of forestry. It is suggested, however, that such legislation should be had as to declare public highways all well-defined trails, carries, and water courses that have been in public use by guides and others for many years past, in so far as permitting their use and enjoyment as in former years. The right of the public use to these trails, carries, and water courses is at present, in many instances, denied, and in others questioned. These highways have become established by long years of unrestricted use as effectually as any highway in the State, and the public should be protected in its right to use them as heretofore.

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WINTER SPORTS OF WEST POINT CADETS

Skating and Bowling Are Most Popular—Baseball Plans.

WEST POINT, Jan. 27.—The heavy snowfall of last week provided the best of sleighing, and the jingling bells are again heard on the mountain roads. The Hudson's surface is solid once more.

Ski running affords great amusement to those who are daring enough to fly down the steep hillsides, but skating on the flats in Washington Valley is the chief attraction for a majority of the cadets.

Spectators are not permitted to witness the "yearling" exercises. Formerly it was the custom to admit people to the visitors' gallery, but the novices became embarrassed by the presence of strangers, who laughed at their mishaps, and it was thought prudent to admit visitors only to the first and second class exercises.

The method of instruction also differs in many respects from that taught when Capt. Parker was a cadet. In those days the "yearling," who possibly had never been astride a horse before coming to the academy, was mounted bareback, and, with a dozen others, started at full gallop. Like John Gilpin, they usually seized the horse's mane and held on until a sudden stop or side leap sent them flying head first into the tanbark. This is all changed.

A row of horses, saddled and bridled, now await the "yearlings," and they are made thoroughly familiar with the different methods of mounting before starting to practice. The horses are first walked around the hall. Next in order are the lessons in trotting, after which galloping is tried. When the students are familiar with riding in this manner, the stirrups are crossed, and away they go again. Next, the saddle is taken away and a blanket substituted. This is retained only a few days, and then the cadets must practice bareback riding.

The bowling tournament, which, since the erection of the new gymnasium, has become an interesting feature of indoor sports, will probably be held about the middle of March. Each class will be represented in the tournament.

The baseball schedule is now being arranged. The Cadet team last year was a strong one, and it is expected that this year's team will be as good. Cadet Hinckley, who did splendid work as pitcher, will take his old place again.

King, who is Captain of the football team, will not play baseball this season. He played first base last year. No selection for the vacancy has yet been made. Stout, who played on the teams of '92 and '93, could not play last year on account of an injured shoulder. He will play second base this Spring. Jervey will play third base. There are many good candidates anxious to fill the vacant places. Those selected will go into training about the middle of February.

The schedule now being arranged includes a game with a team from the Seventh Regiment. The Seventh last year brought over 600 of their friends along. The corps was to give a special parade in honor of the visitors, but a downpour of rain spoiled the plans. Should the weather prove favorable this season, the Seventh will not be disappointed at their reception.

The "one hundredth night" entertainment will take place Feb. 23. Next to the graduation hop this entertainment is the most important amusement of cadet life. It marks the beginning of the last hundred days which intervene between the first-class man and his commission. In one hundred days from that time the timid plebe will emerge from his thraldom and become a dashing, awe-inspiring "yearling." His once-dreaded superiors will have attained the quiet air of second-class men, and with high hopes they will leave the shades of the old gray walls to enjoy a "furlough," the first and only one allowed during their cadet life.

The hundreth night entertainment brings forth all the natural talent in the corps which has lain dormant for a year, and whatever can be used to create merriment and make the audience laugh is sure not to be neglected. The entertainment has always been given in Grant Hall, where a large stage is usually erected. The officers' clubrooms and Schofield Hall are on such occasions at the disposal of the cadets.

A dispatch from Washington stating that Col. Ernst is opposed to the establishment of a Chair of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, and that he believes the cadets have no time for more instruction or athletic exercises, is pronounced by the authorities as absurd. The dispatch is evidently a garbled account of a report made by Dr. Harvey while he was acting as Post Surgeon here more than twelve months ago. The Srugeon now at West Point is Major Torney, who is a great admirer of football and all other athletic sports. Col. Ernst is also in favor of them.

The usual field day games will not take place before June this year.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:00—The Red Lamp and The Ballad Monger.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st Sts—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—Damrosch piano recital—Siegfried.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Railroad of Love.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts, Wax Works, Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Faust.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Nasamtsena.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Faust.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.
383 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.....	28	29	3:30 P. M..	31	30
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Average temperature yesterday.....25⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....29½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....26
—From Hudnut's Record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, west winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 28, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

It has been rumored abroad that the President, deploring the evil financial situation of the country, has complained that he is helpless. The difficulties that beset him in having to do with a Congress so largely made up on the Democratic side of discordant elements and on the Republican side wholly made up of strenuous partisans who would see matters much worse before they would lift a finger to aid a Democratic Administration, might well oppress even Mr. Cleveland's stout heart. But the President is not helpless. He is to-day the man most trusted by the sound-money interests of the country, the one officer of the Government who can evoke a commanding expression of public sentiment and marshal in support of his demands upon the legislative branch the intelligent financial opinion of the whole country.

In every national emergency the influence of the head of the nation is necessarily great. In the present emergency we believe Mr. Cleveland may command the means of relief, and if he shall to-day transmit to Congress an appeal for immediate action to sustain the Treasury and the credit of the Government we are confident the summons will not be unheeded.

That the remedial measures he has to ask of Congress are simple and easily provided is perfectly well known. He needs but this:

1. Authority to sell 3 per cent. gold bonds.

2. Authority to appoint a Currency Commission.

Gold to replenish the Treasury reserve and redeem, once for all, the greenbacks, a body of experts to deliberate upon and report the necessary amendments to the banking and currency laws—that meets the country's urgent need. Congress is not called on for the present to do more. It cannot do less except at the price of financial loss to the Government—that is, to the people—and of disturbance to the trade and industries of the country.

If the President will lead in the effort to maintain the credit of the Government as he led the campaign for the repeal of the Sherman act, we cannot doubt that he will be equally, but much more promptly, successful. We must insist, however, that the friends of sound Treasury management should rally instantly to his support. From East and West and South the wires and mails should pour into Washington swift re-enforcement of his recommendations.

EXPORTS OF IRON TO CANADA.

We published about a year ago extracts from letters written by iron manufacturers in Great Britain, who complained that they were losing their trade in Canada because of competition from this country which they could not meet. We find in the Canadian correspondence of The Iron Age of the 24th inst. some interesting statements about the sales in Canada of American iron and iron products:

"Ontario continues to make more room for American pig iron and less for British. Most foundrymen have learned the trick of combining American irons so as to make them answer their purposes as well as the best British irons. For example, Summerlee is supposed to take more scrap than any other iron. Now, however, the leading consumers have mastered the secret of mixing American irons so as to get a product that will take as much scrap as Summerlee. For some uses, however, Summerlee has still to be imported. No substitute for it has yet been hit upon in the making of radiators. Consequently $2 a ton more has to be paid for it."

At the same time it is reported that recently in filling a large order for radiators in one of the seaboard provinces a manufacturer in Chicago overcame the competition of Canadian manufacturers by making a price that was lower than any Canadian price even after the Canadian duty had been added. We quote also the following:

"In several metal products the recent development of our imports from the United States has been very marked. Pig iron has already been referred to. Sheet iron is one of the latest additions to our imports from over the border. A large percentage of our boiler plates now comes from the United States. Three years ago Scotch plates had this market nearly all to themselves. The largest boiler tubes, from three inches upward, are now chiefly American. Iron pipe in the smaller sizes is a new article largely imported from the south side of the border. The sizes over 2½ inches are also beginning to come in. Galvanized iron from United States works is being pushed here and finds sale. This article has been an object of considerable interest to importers, who begin to think that the career of American pig iron in Canada is likely to be repeated by American galvanized iron."

It should not be overlooked that these American products are sold in Canada in open competition with similar products from Great Britain or Belgium. That is to say, the Canadian duty is the same, whether the products come from this country or from the other side of the Atlantic. When the manufacturer in this country sells in Canada he has no protection as against the competing offers or sales of the British manufacturer, and still his products are displacing the British products in the Canadian market.

If our manufacturers of iron can undersell the British manufacturers in Canada, without protection, why do they need the protection of a high tariff to enable them to undersell the same foreign manufacturers here at home? Let us see what our duties are upon the products named. On pig iron the duty is $4 per ton. At the present time the price of Bessemer pig iron is lower at Pittsburg than it is in Great Britain, and the price of foundry iron is considerably lower in Alabama than it is in any other country of the world. The duty on sheet iron ranges from $15.68 to $24.64 per ton, and the duty on galvanized iron is from $21.28 to $30.24. Other duties are as follows: Boiler plate, $11.20 to 30 per cent.; boiler tubes, 25 per cent.; iron pipe, $18.44. The manufacturers of iron pipe in this country recently secured a large order in Japan by underselling all offers from England, Belgium, and Germany.

And yet the Republicans in Congress now ask the Democrats to assist them in increasing all the duties in the iron and steel schedule by "10 or 20 per cent."

SENATOR HILL ON PARTY DUTY.

A definition of party duty from which no respectable voice will dissent was put forth by Senator Hill in his speech at the Democratic Club on Saturday evening:

"It is peculiarly our duty, as it should be our pleasure at this crisis, to invite Democrats of character, standing, and influence to identify themselves with organized movements for party success, for the promotion of Democratic principles, and the elevation of the public service. * * * Let better and higher standards be insisted upon. Let us open the Democratic doors wide for men of education, men of thought, men of business, men who work with brain or hand, honest men, whether rich or poor, men capable of influencing public opinion and obtaining recruits for our cause. This is the way to strengthen our lines and to prepare for future conflicts."

We can cite from the editorial columns of The Times a multitude of passages in support of this declaration of faith. In particular, this one, from The Times of Sept. 28, 1894:

"Nine years of proscription and insistence upon regularity have not tended to produce Democrats available for nomination to the Governorship. Machine regularity brings to the front the dull, the commonplace, and the vulgar. It sends to the rear and into obscurity the intelligent and the reputable. That was not Mr. Tilden's way. He was ever seeking out bright young men of a political turn, young men of education and good standing, upon whose intellectual activity and sound judgment he could rely for aid in political contests. These young Democrats whom he delighted to train twenty years ago have been, some of them, the trusted leaders of their party, able exponents of Democratic principles."

We welcome Senator Hill as a convert to our way of thinking.

As a corollary to his affirmative proposition the Senator laid down this sound principle of exclusion:

"Let ignorance, brutality, dissipation, speculative sporting, avarice, and freebooting be not regarded as desirable qualities for Democratic membership anywhere—much less for prominence in Democratic councils."

That, too, is familiar doctrine to readers of The Times. It can be seen at a glance that in this passage Senator Hill indicates well-known personages in New-York and national politics. It will be seen, also, that he burns bridges.

If ignorance, brutality, speculative sporting, and freebooting had been somewhat earlier drummed out of the Democratic camp and brains and common honesty asked to take their places there would be no occasion at this time to confute the assumption that the mission of the Democratic Party is ended.

THE GREATER NEW-YORK COMMISSION.

The creation of a new Greater New-York Commission for the purpose of carrying out the will of the people as expressed at the last election, as suggested by Mayor Schieren, would be taking a backward step. His argument and that of his supporters is that nothing should be done hastily and without due consideration. He proposes that the new commission shall consist of three salaried members from New-York and three from Brooklyn. Mayor Schieren cannot, like Gov. Morton, plead ignorance of the existence of the commission, the President of which is Andrew H. Green, which was created by the Legislature of 1890, and through whose efforts, after several set-backs, the question of consolidation was finally submitted to the people and approved last November.

This commission is composed of six men representing the State, and one each from New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester, Queens, Kings, and Richmond Counties. It is therefore much more thoroughly representative of all the municipalities included in the proposed consolidation than in Mayor Schieren's plan, with the members from the State at large acting as conservative advisers and intermediaries if any controversies between the cities arise in the adjustment of their interests. As this commission has been in existence for nearly five years and has carefully investigated the questions of area, population, taxation, and the debts of the territory involved, it is much better fitted for the recommendation of bills for the action of the Legislature to bring about a complete amalgamation of local affairs into one body politic than a new commission. The report which the commission has just made to the Legislature to accompany its bill to effect consolidation, which was offered by Senator Lexow, proves that it has acted with great care and marked conservatism. The bill simply proposes that the consolidated municipality shall be known from the date of the approval of the act as "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York," but that for all purposes the local administration of the different territories shall remain as at present conducted until changed by future acts of the Legislature. The Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn are to be added to the present commission, which is directed to prepare a charter and other bills to place all of the territory on an equality, and $25,000 is appropriated for the expenses of the commission.

There is nothing hasty or ill advised about the bill or the recommendations in the report. It is suggested that as soon as the Consolidation act is passed, the next step to be taken is the extension of the jurisdiction of the Police and Health Departments over the whole territory. Certainly there could never be a better time for the remodeling of the police force with this end in view than now, when the reorganization of the New-York department is agitated. If the act of consolidation were passed, the whole thing could be done at once, saving time and expense. But what is noticeable about the bill and the report is the acknowledgment of the fact that, however desirable it may be, the existing diversity in the administrative and financial affairs of the various municipalities cannot at once be replaced by a system less intricate. Adjustment is left to future legislation, so that one standard of valuation, one equal rate of taxation, and one debt-contracting power may be brought about without sacrifice of the interests of any person or community. This is in keeping with Mayor Schieren's arguments, instead of being at variance with them. The present Commissioners do not receive salaries and do not want pay for their work. All they ask is an appropriation sufficiently large to cover actual legal, clerical, and office expenses. It would be very easy to expend $250,000 or $300,000 a year on a commission which would be no more resourceful, energetic, and successful than the present one, for the maintenance of which only $25,000 is asked. We are therefore unable to see why the citizens should be taxed to pay for work which has up to this time been well done for no other consideration than the good of the community.

It is interesting to observe that what is proposed in New-York and the surrounding territory has been discussed since 1835 in London, without results, except the multiplication of elaborate reports by successive commissions recommending consolidation. The last and best one, sent to the Queen last August, was drawn on the same lines as those suggested by the commission of which Mr. Green is the head. His familiarity with the subject is of especial value to the people. It was he who first suggested consolidation, when, in 1868, as President of the old Park Board, then a State body, he had the laying out of the north end of the island. The result was the annexation of the three towns just north of the Harlem River. Since then he has been unremitting in his labors. In Berlin the question of consolidation is also being agitated. What is proved by the experience of London, Berlin, and of New-York is that a start must be made. Once begun, the work will go on. The bill introduced by Senator Lexow is all that is needed at present, and to the commission already existing may safely be left the framing of further legislation which will eventually complete the work. Consolidation is no longer a debatable question. The people settled that last November by a majority of 44,188. If they had it to do over again, the majority would be larger. What they want now is the simple act of consolidation. The rest will follow naturally.

THE BROOKLYN SCHOOLS.

Mayor Schieren's Committee on the Schools of Brooklyn has made its report, and it is an excellent one—practical, sound, and strong. This was to be expected from the character of the committee, Messrs. John K. Creevey, John C. Kelley, J. Edward Swanstrom, William Harkness, David H. Cochran, Truman J. Backus, and Charles H. Levermore, all men of ability, experience, and judgment. In one sense the report is not radical, since it proposes no sweeping changes and would make such changes as are found necessary gradual. But the principle on which the changes rest and the aim to which they are directed are in effect radically different from those now prevailing.

The report embraces two general purposes, the reorganization of the school administration so as to make it efficient, and the development of the system first and imperatively in the schools used by the greater number of children and parents, the primary and (so-called) "lower" grammar grades. The reorganization plan reduces the number of the Board of Education to fifteen, five of whom are to go out each year. The board is to be divided into three committees—one on finance, one on buildings and grounds, and one on instruction. A Commissioner of Education is recommended, to hold office for five years, to be one of the Mayor's advisers, to sit with, but not to vote with, each of the committees. He is to be the executive head of the department, make all contracts, supervise all the business, (excepting in instruction,) and have a veto on appropriations, subject to a two-thirds vote of the board. A second officer is the Superintendent of Instruction, appointed by the board on the nomination of the Commissioner. He is to have general charge of instruction, and his certificate is required for the appointment of all teachers. He is to have six assistants.

Without going into detail, it is sufficient to say that the plan provides for the separation of the various kinds of work connected with the school systems, and for concentration of power and responsibility which, with the selection of the right men, should give efficiency, and this principle is intelligently applied to the schools as well. The committee considered, as it was bound to do, various suggestions for the extension of the system and the introduction of new branches or methods of instruction, such as manual training, military drill, and kindergarten. All of them are put quietly but firmly aside until the first duty of the city is provided for, to give to the children of the city that sum and kind of schooling which all need and all can avail themselves of. The report says:

"It is essential that ample accommodation should first be provided for the children in the city who belong in the primary and lower grammar grades of our schools. This is the first demand to be met, and it ought to be met before the school system is extended further, either higher or lower. We think it of special importance that complete accommodations should be provided for primary scholars in the more populous sections of the city, where little children are compelled to live so much of their lives in the streets."

And again:

"The committee deplores the fact that thousands of children in our city are seeking in vain for admission to the public schools. Until the Board of Education shall be able to provide for the elementary training of all such children we cannot recommend the assignment of rooms or the outlay of funds which would be involved in adding new lines of instruction to the present course. For this reason we offer no recommendations in favor of extending a general system of manual training through the public schools, nor do we favor the introduction of military drill in the public schools at the present time."

The report is unanimous and is accompanied by a bill which, in substance, we can unqualifiedly approve.

SAWYER COMES UP AGAIN.

It is not at all surprising, in view of the recent election of certain Republicans to be Senators, that ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer of Wisconsin should announce publicly his candidacy for the seat now held by Senator Vilas. But if he shall persist in being a candidate he must expect that the history of his connection with the Treasury cases in Wisconsin will be ventilated thoroughly.

The available testimony against him is not that of Democrats, but it was furnished by a prominent Republican, ex-Congressman La Follette, who was a member of McKinley's Ways and Means Committee. It was published by the leading Republican journal in Wisconsin, after it had been submitted to Judge Bunn of the Federal court, the United States District Attorney, and other prominent men. Unfortunately there was no official investigation either in the Senate or elsewhere of the very serious charge against Mr. Sawyer which was set forth by this testimony. Mr. Sawyer appears to think that the story has been forgotten or that the record will not prevent his party from sending him to the Senate again. It has not been forgotten, but he may be right about his party's estimate of it.

THE TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION.

The first report of the State Commission on Tuberculosis brings directly before the Legislature and the people a sanitary question of great importance. Those persons—and we are glad to believe that there are very few of them—who call all inquiries concerning the prevalence and the suppression of bovine tuberculosis "a fad," and who desire to be permitted to spread infection through the State by means of the milk of tuberculous cows, will derive no comfort from the conclusions and earnest recommendations of the commission. The report says:

"Tuberculosis causes one in every eight deaths in this State. No other disease approaches this as a cause of mortality to the human family. There is complete unanimity of opinion now in the scientific world as to its communicability from man to man and from animals to man and men to animals. That milk and its products will convey it has been proven repeatedly. When it is considered that milk is the principal ailment during childhood, and enters largely into the dietary for all ages, it is a highly important question.

"There should be some supervision of our meat and milk supply. A stamping-out policy can now be put into action by rigorous inspection, first directed in the distributing centres and milk supplies of municipalities and dairies supplying milk to cheese factories, creameries, and condensories, after which examination should extend to more remote districts. Such action would be speedily followed by the complete extinction of the disease.

"The question is one of political economy in the improvement of the dairy interests and the betterment of public health. While it is admitted that this work will involve a large expenditure, the ultimate gain to the agriculturists and in the saving of human life will be beyond estimation."

The commission's conclusions are identical with those to which The Times has persistently directed attention throughout the last five years, as our readers know, and its recommendations are the same as those which we have made repeatedly during those years. The report should have the earnest attention of the Legislature.

A carefully-prepared table published by The Iron Age shows that since 1889 the prices of twenty-four leading articles in the hardware trade, in the aggregate, there being taken for each a quantity the wholesale cost of which was $1,000 in 1889, have declined nearly 33 per cent. Our contemporary's object is to point out that on account of this decline the wholesale merchant must sell an average of 50 per cent. more of these goods in bulk to realize as much gross profit as he gained five years ago, upon the assumption that the percentage rate of profit remains the same, or that the percentage rate must now be considerably larger if he is to gain as much gross profit now on a certain quantity as he did in 1889. For example, a profit of 10 per cent. on $1,000 worth of bar iron is $100, but the quantity of bar iron that cost $1,000 five years ago costs $560 now, and 10 per cent. of this is only $56. While this showing is quite interesting and suggestive from the merchant's point of view, the table by which the decline of prices is exhibited deserves the attention of consumers and of those who have studied the course of the iron and steel industry in this country and elsewhere.

A TALK BY DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY

A dinner was given last night at the New Manhattan Athletic Club by H. H. Mitchell, Assistant Manager of the club, to David Christie Murray, Edgar Fawcett, Beerbohm Tree, Gen. Thomas James, and Cornelius Van Cott.

After the dinner Mr. Murray gave a humorous talk on "A Novelist's Notebook."

He told many reminiscences of his experience as a newspaper reporter, novelist, and traveler, and gave a number of character sketches of John Bright, Disraeli, Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, and others.

The audience, among whom were about 300 ladies, showed marked appreciation of his descriptions and charming stories.

An effort is being made on the part of the managers of the club to have Mr. Murray give an afternoon reading during the week.

BRITISH FICTION IN 1894

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The publishers' reports, and the many pages of literary retrospect printed by the papers, show that the customary number of books of all sorts were issued last year. The figures on all sides run into thousands. I have not read them all, but take it for granted that, about as in other years, there are the few that the world will prize, the respectable small minority which the world, without precisely prizing, will keep upon its shelves, and the tremendous mass which is already more than half on its way to utter oblivion. I recall Froude's "Erasmus" among a score or less of serious works which make me feel richer than I was a twelvemonth ago. To catalogue the others would be to intrude a list of personal preferences of no general significance or value.

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Fiction stands upon a somewhat different footing. In that field the individual can scarcely pick and choose as he does elsewhere. He may hate folk-lore, yawn at the mention of "The Ascent of Man," decline to have any history save that of the later ninth century, and declare that mountain-climbing Whymper is only less a bore than mummy-digging Flinders Petrie, and no one will think the worse of him. No one dreams of being surprised if he says he has not read Capt. Mahan and never heard of Benjamin Kidd. But if he has not views on Stanley Weyman and Anthony Hope he is an outsider. The test in America, one gathers, is "Trilby." There is a good deal to be said for this concentration of literary interest, or, more properly, the simulation of literary interest, upon the novel. The days when a Macaulay established English style on one basis, and a Carlyle violently dragged it off to another, and Newman and Froude and John Richard Green and Matthew Arnold in their turn refashioned and impressed it with their own personalities, and all in the upper domain of the essayist and historian, have passed from us. A good many people professed deep interest in the work of Walter Pater, who was the last of the "stylists," if the ugly word may be used. This interest never translated itself, however, into pounds, shillings, and pence. His fellowship and other resources enabled him to do the work he wished to do—which I take to be the highest fortune to which any mortal attains. He would have starved had he been forced to rely upon it for his support.

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Such movements and signs of change of form and literary habit as exist now in the English book world are to be looked for almost wholly in fiction. No writer in other departments of prose literature here has a tithe of the authority, in the matter of style, which Thomas Hardy exerts. No other author of George Meredith's years survives to dispute with him the title to pre-eminence in the intellectual respect, if not the sympathetic appreciation, of his fellow-countrymen. And as a subject of interest, discussion, attack, and defense, all the rest of the annual printed output of the British literary hive—belles-lettres, poetry, memoirs, history, travels, and everything else—goes up in the scales when weighed against the novels.

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I have mentioned Thomas Hardy, and though the last year has brought forth only one or two trifles from his pen, he in a sense may be held responsible for a great deal of the fiction of 1894. I am of those who mournfully look back to "The Woodlanders" as the climax of his good work, and who deeply deplore "Tess." Even in "The Woodlanders" one finds unmistakable omens of what was to follow. The episode in which the trollop of the hamlet, Suke Damson, figures, show that the writer's mind was already opening itself to the point of view which "A Group of Noble Dames" was to occupy frankly. Here arises a delicate and unpleasant point. Neither "The Woodlanders" nor the noblest of its predecessors had brought Mr. Hardy much money, aside from their sale as serials. They had given him a great reputation among people who write about books. The people who buy, or pay to borrow, books did not care much about him. At the time when "A Group of Noble Dames" appeared, I remember being told that it was having a popular sale and enjoying a vogue at the libraries, which were new in the author's experience. But that is of small importance now, compared with the almost frantic boom which "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" evoked. The rage for it passed all records, on the bookstalls, and at Mudie's as well. From being the admired and revered of a fastidious minority, Mr. Hardy became suddenly the most popular and materially successful novelist in England. It was as if Matthew Arnold should have discovered himself, all at once, selling faster than Archdeacon Farrar.

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It would be an ungracious task to attempt to separate cause from effect in what has followed. "Tess" is not at all comparable in art, in tenderness, in either pictorial or spiritual beauty, in charm of humor, or in kindly shrewdness of observing realism with most of its forerunners. Now that the shock of its original impact upon the public consciousness has died away, it is the easier to recognize what may have been only dimly suspected at first—that its tremendous popularity lay in its treatment of a line of subjects hitherto tabooed in the English novel. In effect, it took the risky last page of Chapter XX., in "The Woodlanders," and spread it over a whole book. Suke Damson, from being a vaguely outlined subordinate shadow in the background, surged forward and took possession of the entire canvas. Apparently she is to remain with us now to the end. Mr. Hardy seems to have eyes for no one else. Always a grave and ruminating man in his attitude toward the life about him, he has come to feel that there is only one thing in the world worth talking about—the sexual tragedy. Our own W. D. Howells, who is his senior by three years, also found his point of view shifting when he entered upon the fifties. The change with him was in a wholly different direction. He, too, yielded to the feeling that there was for him a predominant theme—but that theme was nothing meaner or less than the brotherhood of man, the arguments for a more intelligent social state. I do not in the least know whether Mr. Howells's "Altrurian Traveler" has brought him money, but I do know that, though it seems not to have been published here, Englishmen, whose opinion is well worth having, have spoken of it to me in tones of the most profound admiration.

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The flagrant success of "Tess," to use a figure of my boyhood, let down the bars in England. If "The Woodlanders" did not sell, and "Tess" did sell, the difference was clearly not one of art, but of topic. Obviously the novel-reading public—enormously multiplied in these latter days—wanted strong meat. Well, they have got it.

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"Lord Ormont and His Aminta" might never have been written, I dare say, but for the big breach in the Philistines' conventional wall made by "Tess." I do not for a moment suggest a direct influence, but only that the new conditions affected George Meredith just as they affect everybody else. It is a pleasure to dwell, by way of contrast, upon the spirit of this book. I have said that to Hardy's maturer mind the sexual tragedy shuts out all else. He sees the human being as if it were an insect, born to flutter a few hours in the morning sunlight, to procreate its species, and to die while the afternoon shadows are lengthening. Note, on the other hand, what a superb optimism breathes through all the pages of "Lord Ormont." It is written by a man twelve years older than Hardy, as the almanacs count, but it is bubbling over everywhere with buoyant, light-hearted, confident youth. Here are no sad, helpless, fated mortals, the sport of an implacable Nature, and doomed by their own lusts and piteous weaknesses to be snuffed out like candles. The young people here triumph bravely and joyously over all things. It never occurs to either of them, or to their author, to doubt that they are veritable lords of creation. They are not oppressed by the vastness or gloom of Nature. They smash vallantly through its impediments, social and ethical, with as stout and gay a heart as they buffet their way through the waves in the great swimming scene.

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I cannot speak at all of "Trilby," which is almost thought of here as an American book. It has had no sale to speak of, and made no mark whatever—save by force of curiosity based upon what is heard of its extraordinary popularity across the Atlantic. It may be that the Parisian bohemian milieu is more familiar to Englishmen than to Americans, and that they are tired of it. It may be that English readers have a prejudice against books full of foreign words and phrases. It may be—but frankly I have no convictions on the subject, save that, from the English point of view, it would be possible to write with decent exhaustiveness about all the novels of 1894 which have attracted attention, and leave out "Trilby" altogether.

The remarkable success of Hall Caine's "Manxman" has not, I understand, been confined to one side of the ocean. You know its merits and its shortcomings as well as we do. That it should have had such a vogue is in the nature of a pleasant surprise. A moderately active man can walk from one to the other of the two points furthest apart in the Isle of Man in a day. To read "The Deemster" you would think that it was an island the size of Cuba, and this new book, "The Manxman," conveys much the same impression. It is genuine genius which has spun two such huge romances, and the half of "The Bondman" as well, from this tiny islet. Hall Caine always seems to me to more closely realize my meaning of that elusive, intangible, and indefinable thing, "genius," than any of his novel-writing fellows. It runs to wild antics sometimes, and it is untempered by the restraints of tact and observation, which are familiar helps to many lesser men of more worldly knowlege, but it hammers out real notes, and it is good to see that the great public understands this and appreciates it. "The Manxman," too, follows intuitively through the hole in the fence that "Tess" made. But just as Meredith took the theme and illumined it by the robust sunlight of his hearty, hopeful nature, so Hall Caine has knit it without offense into the web and woof of his Celtic romance, giving it its place, and no more.

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Of George Moore's "Esther Waters" I have already spoken at length in these columns. It is too uncomfortable a book to tempt a second reading, and for this reason its original large sale has not been at all maintained, but considered as a book with a purpose, it has made a greater impression upon the public consciousness than anything since Charles Reade's time. Arthur Morrison's "Tales of Mean Streets" has attracted attention, as dealing with even more than Mr. Moore's scrupulously unscrupulous realism with squalld life in the East End. He has essayed to do for the London slums something that should be like Hamlin Garland's studies of the least pleasant aspects of Western farm life, but on every page one misses the heart and generous indignation of the American, and is not repaid for the loss by any superiority of insight or art.

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Of the new men, Frank Harris has won a good deal of attention with his "Elder Conklin," and it is attention unusually well deserved. I should think there had never been a volume of short stories so worked and reworked and polished and cut and amended as these were for years in the proof before the author, in his capacity as editor, could bear to let them leave his hands. The labor does not at first blush speak for itself, because it was directed, not toward beautifying or decorating the style, but toward stripping it ruthlessly of every adornment and dallying hint at indirection which could stand between the reader and the swiftest comprehension of each sentence's intended effect. Whether this is wholly a good thing or not I am not sure. But it is an interesting thing to all who are concerned with the technique of expression. It is not likely that Mr. Harris, who has now the burden of editing and largely writing The Saturday Review upon his shoulders, will appear again within the covers of a book for a long time to come.

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It is more particularly of the "new men" who are intent upon remaining in the field and occupying it that I wish to speak. Some of them, by this time, are no longer in the first flush of their newness. The earliest and largest successes of Crockett, Zangwill, and Weyman take us back beyond 1894. Each of the three has fallen off this past year from the standard set earlier by himself. Stanley Weyman's late work is full of repetitions of himself, where it does not consist of palpable imitations of others. Anthony Hope, the newest comer of all, shows as yet no signs of having exhausted the original vein of brisk spirits, graceful wit, and smart movement which charm us all. But the announcements of works of his which are to appear in the Spring frighten one. He also must come to grief with that fatal mania for overproduction. It is announced that Mr. Crockett has retired from the ministry and is to devote himself entirely to novel writing. Now, he is the inferior of at least 200 English writers in knowledge of how to write a novel. His "Stickit Minister," and, to a much less extent, "The Raiders," pleased people for that very reason. They were naïve, ingenuous, formless, redolent of the soil, like country cousins whom one is very glad to see for a few days. They would bore our heads off if we had to see too much of them. In the same way, Mr. Zangwill's ghetto studies were exceedingly novel and attractive, and everybody was glad to have them until both they and the author felt that they had had enough. But Mr. Crockett outside his manse, Mr. Zangwill outside the ghetto—one does not find that they have any message at all. The thought that the hardest of hard work, the deepest of study, the most earnest consecration to the mysteries of a great and exacting craft, are involved, does not seem to have occurred to them. In Mr. Weyman's case, as well, one sees no sign that he has bent his energies to mastering the literature and memorials of actual life and thought of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which for a few months we hoped he was going to make his own. There is no trace of honest research or toil in his stories, or of any consciousness on his part that he ought really to know his subject. He is fairly familiar with what other nineteenth century men have written about these periods, and that seems to him enough.

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I have left out of account the women, the new women, who easily out-Tess "Tess," and on occasion make money by it. The woman who calls herself "George Egerton" has published, in "Discords," a good deal of unmixed twaddle and a couple of the most powerful st

POPE LEO TO THE BISHOPS

Summary of the Encyclical Letter Sent to This Country.

GROWTH OF THE CHURCH IN AMERICA

Satolli's Mission Not Intended to Curtail the Powers of the Bishops in the Slightest Degree.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Standard will print to-morrow a summary of the Pope's encyclical letter to the American Bishops.

The letter opens with the words "Longinqua Oceani Spatia." It recalls the fact that the Pope associated himself with the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, the evangelization of which was the first care of Columbus, and was realized by the Franciscan and Dominician monks and the Jesuit Fathers.

After pointing out that the first Catholic Bishop of America was a great friend of George Washington, his Holiness shows how the episcopal councils, added by the breadth of view and equity of American laws, assured the development of Catholic institutions in America. It was to contribute still more to this development that the Pope had founded the University of Washington, for it was of importance that Catholics should be in the front rank of education in the sciences—even the modern sciences—provided that they were harmonious with the integrity of the faith.

To this end his Holiness exhorts all Catholics to do all in their power to encourage the progress of the university in Washington, as well as the North American College in Rome.

As regards the Apostolic Delegation to the Church in the United States, the Pope says that it was instituted with a view to drawing more closely together the bonds between the Catholics of America and the Holy See, without in any way curtailing the powers of the Bishops. His Holiness urges the American Episcopate to put an end to strife and to instill the idea of the unity and perpetuity of marriage among the faithful, and to inculcate among the people the civil and religious virtues.

The Pope calls upon Bishops to turn aside the workingmen's associations from lawbreaking and violence. He urges them to teach newspaper men to respect religion and truth, and to reprove those journals which pass judgment upon episcopal acts; finally, to turn the Protestants to Catholicism by charity, by instruction in the doctrine of the Catholic Church, and by leading exemplary lives.

In conclusion, his Holiness recommends the sending of missionaries to the Indians.

DASHED INTO THE SCHIEDAM.

The British Steamship Michigan in Collision with the Dutch Liner.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The British steamship Michigan, Capt. Findlay, which sailed from this port on Friday, returned to-day with her starboard bow cut to the water's edge. Her Captain reported that she collided with a steamer, whose name he could not ascertain, off Dungeness yesterday.

The Daily News's Correspondent in Boulogne says that the steamship with which the Michigan collided was the Schiedam of the Netherlands-American line. His story is as follows:

"The steamship Schiedam, which left New-York on Jan. 8, anchored off Boulogne at 4 o'clock this morning, after a rough passage, with northeast gales. At 11 o'clock on Saturday night, while off Dungeness, looking for Dutch pilots, the Captain saw a steamer approaching. It was a clear night, the French coast lights could be seen plainly, and both steamers had their lights showing. The Schiedam's Captain did not suppose the steamer would seek to pass between him and the shore, but when she came nearer he ordered the Schiedam's engines reversed. It was too late. The steamship struck the Schiedam with great force on the port bow, driving one of the Schiedam's anchors then feed into her hull making two holes in her bow extending to the waterline, damaging the stem and starting the plates.

"The Captain immediately ordered that the boats be made ready, but they were not needed. There was no panic. The steamer backed off, and the Captain hailed the Schiedam and offered her assistance. The Schiedam declined the offer. Water rushed in, filling the forepeak and forehold, but the holes were covered with mattresses, the water tight compartments were closed, and the Schiedam steamed slowly to Boulogne, which port she reached in two hours, pumping throughout that time. She will dock on Tuesday, and will discharge part of her cargo. She will then resume her voyage to Rotterdam, where she will be repaired."

The News's correspondent calls the British steamer the Massachusetts throughout his narrative, but Lloyds names it the Michigan, adding: "The Captain reports later having collided with the steamer Edam."

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Preparing to Meet ex-Premier Goblet's Attack in the Chamber To-day.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Gen. Jamont, Commander of the Sixth Army Corps, came to Paris this morning in response to a dispatch requesting him to accept the Ministry of War. He had two long conferences with President Faure.

The Chambers will meet to-morrow to hear the President's message. Some hot debating is likely to be done, as ex-Premier Goblet, who now poses as a Socialist, will interpellate M. Ribot as to the new Cabinet's home policy. The certainty of Goblet's attack has caused the Government to forego its intention of reading a formal programme. A secret Cabinet meeting was held at M. Ribot's house this morning to consider the difficulties presented by M. Goblet's attitude.

A second Cabinet meeting was held at the Elysée. It lasted from 5 o'clock this afternoon until 6:30. President Faure told the Ministers that Gen. Jamont had declined to serve, and a dispatch was sent at once to Gen. Herve, Commander of the Nineteenth Army Corps, at present stationed in Algiers, offering him the war portfolio.

After M. Goblet's question shall be disposed of, the Government will present an amnesty bill and will request the Chamber to adjourn until Jan. 31 to allow the Ministers time to acquaint themselves with their budgets. President Faure will receive the Diplomatic Corps on Tuesday. Mgr. Ferrata, Papa Nuncio, will make the speech congratulating the President upon his election.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S BIER

Wreaths from All Over Great Britain and the Continent.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The wreaths sent for the funeral of Lord Randolph Churchill are almost countless. They have come from half a dozen cities on the Continent and scores of cities and towns in Great Britain.

Lady Churchill's wreath, which will lie on the coffin, is of laurel, and bears the inscription: "To Randolph, from His Ever Admiring and Loving Wife." Another wreath has this inscription: "To a Beloved Son, from His Heartbroken Mother." Mrs. Jerome, Lord Randolph's mother-in-law; Mrs. Frewin, and Mrs. Jack Leslie have sent magnificent designs in flowers.

LAST HOURS OF M. DE GIERS.

The Russian Statesman Fell Asleep and Died Without Waking.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—M. de Giers died of inflammation of the lungs, complicated by neuralgia of the heart. He was somnolent throughout Saturday. At 6 o'clock in the evening he fell asleep, and he died without waking. The Czar, the Grand Duke and Duchess Vladimir, most members of the Diplomatic Corps, and all the Ministers attended the service of prayer held in his memory this morning. The funeral will take place on Wednesday.

The semi-official St. Petersburg Journal says:

"M. de Giers had been the actual director of Russia's Foreign Office since the Berlin Congress. He had been the faithful, enlightened, and sincere executor of the pacific intentions of three sovereigns. He was an ardent patriot and a talented and tireless worker. It is not thought that his death will result in any change of policy, as his successor will be, like the Czar, a man of pacific intentions."

MEXICO IS READY FOR WAR.

Prepared to Invade Guatemala with Her Army at a Moment's Notice.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 27.—Nothing is heard here now but rumors of war, which seems inevitable. All the Opposition papers are siding with the Diaz Government, and some extravagant proffers of aid are made from foreign residents. E. C. Ord Post of the Grand Army of the Republic has passed resolutions of fealty to the Government. A number of Union veterans, including an American General, have signified their willingness to go to the front for Mexico if their services will be accepted. The memorial will be presented to Gen. Diaz on Tuesday by a committee from the post, consisting of Gen. Agramonte and Col. W. J. De Gress.

Capt. McDonald of the Texas Rangers has tendered his services to Col. R. C. Pate, with 300 scouts, in case of war. Col. Pate served with Gen. Joe Shelby in Mexico at the close of the civil war, and at his call thousands would cross the line. The President and several members of the Cabinet were in secret session all day. It is stated the Government is now studying the treaty of 1882, which Guatemala ignores. Article IV. in the treaty calls for arbitration. It is rumored that Mexico will not arbitrate. The feeling is general here among the Americans that Mexico's cause is right.

Should war break out to-morrow between Mexico and Guatemala this country would be entirely prepared for the emergency, and would have its 20,000 troops now on the Guatemalan frontier ready to move on the enemy at an hour's notice, without waiting for supplies or having other hindrances. Additional supplies of rifles are on hand for the arming of any additional troops which may be put into the field. Appearances are that Mexico will operate on both the north and west sides of Guatemala for the invasion of that republic, should occasion demand. It is prophesied in some quarters that Mexico will settle the boundary-line dispute by appropriating the whole Guatemalan republic as a part of the United States of Mexico, with the City of Mexico as its capital.

Great activity is evident at the Government arms factory in this city. Fifty thousand cartridges for the use of the Mexican Army are being turned out every week, and these are being rushed to the Guatemalan border, with other supplies as fast as steam and sail can carry them.

There was a marked silence about the Government offices yesterday in connection with the Guatemalan episode. The same guarded attitude is felt when one is in the presence of those in a position to know what is the exact state of affairs, and a generally uncommunicative policy is shown. The exceeding delicacy of the situation is evidently fully appreciated, as is also the knowledge that a slip of the tongue or a misstep at this moment may plunge affairs into a crisis most grave in its results.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—No confirmation of the report that the efforts of the United States Government to secure the consent of the Governments of Mexico and Guatemala to refer the existing difficulties between them to a third party for settlement had proved successful could be had o-night. Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, said he had received no information from his Government. In the circumstances surrounding the matter, the Minister begged to be excused from discussing the aspects of the situation further than to say that, while it was critical, he did not despair of an amicable adjustment being reached by the representatives of the two countries. The Mexican officials, he said, were proceeding with prudence, and with a due care for the best interests of the nation, and he hoped to be advised of a satisfactory settlement.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF TENG-CHOW

Shells Thrown into the City and the Chinamen Fled in a Panic.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Times's correspondent in Shanghai says:

"News of the bombardment of Teng-Chow has arrived at the American mission via Chee-Foo. On the afternoon of Jan. 18 three Japanese war ships were seen moving along the coast, out of range. A shot was fired at the fort west of Teng-Chow, and another at the defenseless city. No notice was given.

"The mission college and residences, 200 yards north of the city, were in the direct line of fire. The Japanese retired in the evening, but returned the next morning and bombarded the town from noon until 4:40 o'clock. The shells fell in the city, many of them around the mission premises, over which the American flag waved. A missionary named Hayes put off in a boat, waving the American and white flags. He got close to the Japanese ships, but his hail was ignored, the Japanese steaming away.

"The American war ship Yorktown arrived at Teng-Chow on the 20th and took away several foreigners the next day. The others decided to remain. The Chinese were in a panic, and were leaving the city. A severe snowstorm added to the confusion.

MANY PARTIES SNOWBOUND.

The Worst Winter Storm in Northern New-York for Years.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The blizzard which began here on Friday evening has continued with increasing violence since, and is the worst Winter storm that has visited Northern New-York in more than a dozen years. The air has been constantly filled with flying snow, and a wild breeze is blowing, making immense drifts in highways and on railroad tracks, and in many cases half burying houses.

In spite of these conditions, however, the Sunday morning train reached here from Utica only an hour and a half late. A passenger train which left Watertown yesterday afternoon for Cape Vincent has been stalled in the snow at Charmont for twenty-four hours, and is being dug out by the rotary snow plow. A stage which left here for Barnes's Corners Friday is at Burrville, about half way to its destination, and several city parties are imprisoned in farmhouses in various parts of the country, having gone out for sleigh rides and to attend socials on Friday evening.

About twelve inches of new snow has fallen and is being tossed about by the wind, making it difficult work to keep the roads open, even in the city. The thermometer, which has ruled about zero for two days, at 5 o'clock this afternoon registered 21°.

SEARCHING FOR THE LOST BARGES

More than Twelve Persons Thought to Have Been Lost in the Sound.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Jan. 27.—The tug Sea King, which lost five barges in the Sound Friday night, left here this morning for the locality in which her tow parted to look for bodies, and, if possible, ascertain the whereabouts of the barges. It is said here that there were more than twelve people on the barges when they went down.

The claim is made that a few months ago, when the barge American Eagle was in this port, Capt. Hartsho had his wife and three or four children on board, and that the family made their home on the barge. It is believed that they were on the barge when she was lost. The first reports said that only the Captain, his wife, and his daughter were on the American Eagle. Reports have reached here that the bodies of a man and woman, and quantities of wreckage, have been found on Quonocontaug Beach.

Mr. Scully, the owner of the lost barges, came here last night, and went east in the tug this morning. The Sea King may go on to South Ambcy.

Another Body from the Leader.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 27.—The fourth body from the schooner Leader, wrecked at Norman's Woe, was recovered to-day in a mutilated condition. A crowd of interested sightseers visited the scene of the wreck to-day, but hardly a vestige of the vessel could be seen. The funeral of the four victims will occur to-morrow morning from the Portuguese Church.

Human Nature.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"I'll put your name in this biography of eminent men of Boom County," said the solicitor, "for $35, with portrait included."

"Who in the world would read it?" asked the prominent citizen.

"You will, every day."

MANY SCOWS SENT ADRIFT

Ten Ashore Off Norton's Point and Two on Rockaway Beach.

EFFECTS OF THE TERRIFIC GALE

The Lives of Nearly a Score of Men in Danger—Tug Ferguson Recovers Her Lost Tow—A Barge Missing.

Towing barges just now seems to be as exciting an occupation as that of a Brooklyn motorman.

Several tugs lost their tows during Saturday night's gale, and the total number of barges owned in this city which have gone adrift during the last forty-eight hours numbers thirteen. The two Philadelphia barges Esophus and Fisher, which were in tow of the tug Ice King, and which went adrift off Long Branch, swell the list to fifteen.

The tug Ice King picked up one of her lost barges. The other one has yet to be heard from.

Capt. Reynolds of the tug Governor, a boat employed by the city to tow garbage scows to sea, reported yesterday that the two self-dumping scows Nos. 2 and 12, which the Governor had towed from the slip at the foot of Rutgers Street, had broken adrift during the gale. There were two men on each scow, but Capt. Reynolds could not give their names.

The Governor and her tow proceeded to a point about eight miles off the coast, where the scows were dumped. That was at 8:30 P. M. Shortly after the tug had headed back to port, the wind, which had been blowing in stormy gusts, developed into a moderate gale. The high freeboard, which unladen scows showed, prevented the tug from making much headway. The little vessel continued to strain at the hawser, however, until 9:30, when the towline snapped. Both barges were lost sight of shortly after that accident. The gale was then making a lee shore of the Rockaway beach, and both scows were drifting rapidly toward the shore when last sighted by the crew of the Governor.

About the same time that the Governor lost her tow, nine garbage scows, which were moored to a stakeboat in Gravesend Bay, were sent adrift by the stakeboat snapping her ground tackle. One man was on duty on each of the ten scows. All ten, bumping and grinding, drifted before the gale and stranded on Coney Island, a short distance from Norton's Point.

As soon as the news was received in this city, the tugs Mutual and Ferguson, which are chartered by the city, were dispatched. These were subsequently reinforced by the tugs Governor and Timmins. Andrew Buchler, whose title is that of Superintendent of Final Disposition, went aboard the Mutual and took charge of the work of floating the stranded scows.

The place where the scows struck is a sandy strip. The tugs made an attempt to float them at high water last night. Although they strained at their hawsers for nearly an hour, they only succeeded in imbedding them more firmly in the sand.

It is said that the stake boat to which the scows were made fast had only one seven-ton anchor out, which, in ordinary weather, is considered no more than sufficient to hold six loaded scows against wind and tide.

The names of the scows ashore are Hurry Up, Amelia, Aurella, Baltic, The Citizen, Amorita, Rose B., Seth Low, and Nos. 22 and 25. They are all chartered scows, except the two latter, which are owned by the Street-Cleaning Department. Another attempt will be made to float them at high tide this morning.

All of the scows are laden with garbage, and, not being of the self-dumping pattern, 200 Italians have been directed to report at the dump at Rutgers Street this morning to go aboard the scows and shovel the garbage overboard. Unless the gale moderates, it is not likely that they will. The same gang was to have been taken to Gravesend Bay by the Mutual Saturday, but, not liking the weather outlook, they refused to go. Events proved that it was very lucky that they did not.

The gale, which was blowing thirty-eight miles an hour Saturday night, kept up that galt yesterday, and had moderated none of its violence at midnight. It raised a sea so heavy that none of the tugs could venture out in search of the two scows the Governor lost. The Ferguson lost two of her scows about the same time the Governor's charges went adrift, but, being closer in shore, she managed to recover them.

The British bark Beatrice, which was driven ashore on Sandy Hook Friday night, lies high up on the beach. The hull has been badly battered, and all her top hamper lies over the sides. Yesterday the crew, which is quartered at Sandy Hook, made an effort to save what was left of the rigging and sails. If the weather permits, an attempt will be made to-day to take out the cargo.

THE UPRISING IN COLOMBIA

C. R. Flint Does Not Think Its Foreign Trade Will Be Much Affected—Washington Has No News.

Charles R. Flint was asked by a reporter yesterday for his views on the uprising of the people of the United States of Colombia against their Federal Government.

Mr. Flint said that his business interests in the States of the republic most affected by the alleged revolution were not large, and that the information that he had been able to obtain regarding the trouble led him to believe that the business of those who trade largely with Colombian ports would not suffer as much as published reports would indicate.

A dispatch to a member of Flint & Co. from Buenaventura contains the intelligence that there has been an uprising in several interior points in the little republic. The dispatch gives few details, but in it the idea that the trouble there would stop the shipping of goods to this country is scouted.

Mr. Flint said that one large interest in the affected district was that of the Carthagena Railroad Company. The road runs between the Magdalen River, the chief artery of trade in that country, and Carthagena. One of the principal owners of the road is T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, ex-Minister to France.

Another interest situated in the midst of the alleged uprising is the Bogota Horse Railroad. Bogota is the capital of the Federal Government, and is situated in the State of Cundinamarca. The principal owners of the railroad are Tunis G. Bergen of Brooklyn and M. C. Martin of the United States Rubber Company.

A dispatch received here states that what disturbances there have been in Colombia have occurred in Cundinamarca and Tolima. Both are interior States and are said to be guarded by Government troops sufficiently well to insure perfect safety to life, property, and commercial interests.

The population of the republic is about 4,000,000. The army in time of peace consists of about 6,000 men, and in time of war of about 25,000 men. Then main military force is stationed in and around Bogota, where most of the cavalry and artillery are.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Official notification of the revolution in the United States of Colombia has not yet been given to the heads of departments in Washington, and in the absence of such a notification they decline to discuss the situation as outlined in unofficial dispatches.

It is known that in some official circles the opinion is held that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty does not require the United States to maintain a vessel at the isthmus. However that may be, Secretary Herbert stated tonight that the Government had three ships available for orders, which could reach Colon at a few days' notice.

The Colombian Legation in this city is in charge of Señor Don Julio Rengifo, Secretary, who had no news to impart to-night. The Minister, Señor Don José Marcelino Hurtado, has been absent more than a year on a special mission to Rome, but is expected to return to Washington in a short time, having completed his work at the Italian capital.

As a result of his mission there, the President of the United States will be called upon to arbitrate the differences between Italy and Colombia. They grew out of a claim made against Colombia by a subject of Italy, whose property was seized by the Government of that country after a revolution in which it was charged the Italian took part.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL BENEFIT

The Family of Archibald D. Gordon Will Receive a Substantial Sum from the Performance.

The benefit in aid of the family of the late Archibald D. Gordon, at the Bijou Theatre, last night, proved a very successful affair. The bill was an unusually good one, and the large audience was so appreciative that all the volunteers were compelled to give several encores. It was 11 o'clock before the curtain fell. The performers, all of whom generously gave their services, included:

Willis P. Sweatnam, William Pruette of the Whitney Opera Company, Burr McIntosh, James Thornton, Raymond Shaw, David Warfield, Gus Williams, Fialkowsky, Haines and Pettingill, Queenie Vassar and Edward Harrigan's company, Nellie Ganthony, Jessie Millar, and Gertie Gilson.

In the audience were a large number of well-known people. One of the lower boxes was occupied by Sheriff Tamsen and his family. The benefit will net a very substantial sum for Mr. Gordon's family.

Messrs. Canary & Lederer very generously gave the use of the theatre, with lighting and attendance.

THE OLD ATTACK IN A NEW GARB

Col. Ingersoll Lectures on "Which Way?" at Fifth Avenue Theatre.

To an audience that nearly filled the Fifth Avenue Theatre, last night, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll submitted the problem, "Which Way?" It was Col. Ingersoll's familiar attack upon the fundamental truths of the Christian religion presented in a new garb, with all the effect of his keen wit and ornate oratory. There were two ways to live, the lecturer contended; one way for God and the supersition of a life hereafter, which had filled the world with blood and famine. The other was to live for man and life as we find it here—for truth, justice, science, reason, liberty, and human happiness. It was a question of choice between reason and credulity, between sunshine and fog. Mankind had always been seeking after the impossible.

There were two theories of government—one theological, the other secular. The first was founded on fear and credulity and the other on manhood. No man ever yet claimed that he had held communication with God or that he was inspired by Him, but that man was insane. Fear and famine went together, while prosperity gives courage.

"The only way to judge of a man is by the use he makes of the power he has," said Col. Ingersoll. "Teach him that he is responsible for his own actions, and that he must reap the harvest of his own wrongdoing."

Col. Ingersoll took up a statement recently made by Cardinal Gibbons that Christianity must be right because there were so many followers of it. He replied that it had not nearly so many followers as Buddhism if it was a question of quantity, nor so many followers as satan, if it was a question of quality. If education had not been lost in the Middle Ages; if the people had then been able to learn of the earlier history of the Egyptians and the Romans; if the money spent in building cathedrals had been spent in building colleges and educating the people, the Christian religion could not have taken root and grown. Col. Ingersoll said he would abolish theology from the Government, from politics, from the schools, from charity, and from morality. It worked nothing but mischief in all of them. He prophesied the time, not many years hence, when the triumph of science over superstition would be complete.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 27.—The suit of Mrs. Sarah O. Spencer of California against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company for $100,000 damages growing out of a wreck near Texarkana last May, ended to-day in a verdict for $20,000.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Richard Ardagh, Chief of the Toronto Fire Department, died this morning from the effects of injuries received on Jan. 6, when The Globe and other buildings were destroyed and one fireman killed.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—A. L. Etty, while watching a physician dress the wounds of a friend this evening, became sick at the sight of blood and fell out of a window, sustaining fatal injuries.

Pittsburg, Penn., Jan. 27.—The first Croatian Catholic Church in America was dedicated to-day by the Right Rev. Bishop Phelan, assisted by the new pastor and three other priests.

New-Hartford, Conn., Jan. 27.—Five places were robbed by burglars in this village last night, including the Roman Catholic Church, from which the burglars took the contents of the poorbox.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 27.—The Business Men's Association has started a subscription for the erection of a cotton mill here, and has appointed a committee to prepare a prospectus.

GOV. MORTON AND MR. PLATT

Not Likely to be Any Break in Their Political Relations.

MR. MORTON WANTS TO BE A SENATOR

Already Weary of the Position He Occupies, and Would Probably Not Accept a Renomination.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The reports that have been sent from here to the effect that the relations between Gov. Morton and Mr. Platt are at the breaking point, because of the Governor's refusal to appoint Samuel D. Morris of Troy as Superintendent of Public Buildings, have created no end of amusement among Republicans who are familiar with the inside workings of this administration. That Gov. Morton was offended because of statements that the patronage of his office was being disposed of without any reference to his existence goes without saying, and that he expressed antagonism to the Lexow Police Reorganization bill, that bestows the power of appointing an Advisory Commission upon him, instead of the Mayor, is equally true. But that the relations between the Governor and the ex-Senator are any different from what they have been for the last fifteen years is ridiculous.

While the Governor feels under weighty obligations to Mr. Platt, ranging back to the stirring days of the campaign of 1880, he has not been convinced that he is indebted exclusively to the Tioga statesman for his nomination last Fall. To those who recall the vote given to Mr. Morton in the convention, it was evident that he represented the entire Republican Party, the Union League, as well as the machine, the Good Government folks, as well as other reformers in the party. It was well demonstrated at Saratoga that Mr. Morton could have been nominated even had the machine opposed him. Mr. Platt issued orders to defeat Mr. Saxton's nomination for Lieutenant Governor—orders that could not be carried out.

In all the strifes and discord that have rent the Republican Party for the last twenty years, Mr. Morton has been generally classed as a machine man, but, as a matter of fact, his sympathies have been more closely allied with the Union League Club. One who has known him for years said this afternoon: "Gov. Morton is already pretty well tired of the office of Governor. The work is more severe than he ever divined, and the pulling and hauling of politicians and place hunters—a novelty to him—has disgusted him. Mark the prediction. This will be his only term as Governor, for I firmly believe that in 1896 he will decline a renomination, and on the understanding that he will be permitted to succeed David B. Hill in the United States Senate, an assumption that is reasonable enough now, as the Legislature under the new apportionment, is almost certain to be Republican overwhelmingly. For this reason, I believe Gov. Morton aspires to be the Governor of the State, not controlled by any leader or faction. The United States Senatorship is more congenial to his tastes in every respect. So long as he is not to be a candidate again for Governor, he can afford to be independent as a party man, a policy that will be fully justified by the times and the conditions under which he was elected."

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National Guardsmen are already beginning to sprinkle words of commendation upon the new Adjutant General, McAlpin. The General has taken a house here, and devotes himself to the work of his office with a zeal and an energy that have astonished those who know him best. Already the report is in circulation that he proposes to introduce several innovations at the State Camp during the coming Summer. Under the old policy the camp was run as a school, with the Adjutant General, a staff officer, as chief pedagogue. Instruction was given to every man in the guard, except officers of the staff of the Generals commanding brigades, and, as has been demonstrated several times within five years, some of these gentlemen upon great emergencies were found lamentably deficient in the exercise of their duties—which a tour in camp duty would have remedied if not overcome. Then, again, there were generals of two brigades, the Third and the Fourth, never had the opportunity of seeing large numbers of their command together.

According to the best information, Gen. McAlpin proposes to set apart a couple of days each week for the benefit of brigade commanders and their staffs when the New-York and Brooklyn troops are in camp, and is considering the advisability of detailing the Generals of the brigades of separate companies and their staffs when the organizations of their respective commands are in camp.

It will not be surprising if this administration of Gov. Morton's goes down to history as the "Sugar-Coated Administration," from the fact that Surgeon General Terry of Utica and his assistant, Dr. Cook of Hudson, are homeopaths, and that the great wealth of the Governor's staff enabled them to import their chapeaus and sashes from France.

PLATT'S TALK WITH PLATT.

Some Failed to Appreciate the Humor of the Tioga Statesman.

So many regard the interference of Thomas C. Platt in the work of reconstructing the City Government on a non-partisan basis as a serious menace to the city that they failed to appreciate the real humor in the Tioga statesman's interview with himself published in The New-York Times Saturday.

Failing to see that Mr. Platt's humorist in the literary bureau had turned out one of his productions, these civic well-wishers accepted Mr. Platt's effusion seriously, and declared that his interview was either a piece of arrogance or an explanation which was drawn out by the growing sentiment against his dictatorial power.

The interview was the second formal occasion in which Mr. Platt had seen fit to declare himself a Reformer.

Having tied up the Power of Removal bill at Albany; having dictated a report for Mr. Lexow, and having prepared legislation which would, if enacted, rob the reform element of all it had expected from the victory of November, Mr. Platt's declaration that he is for a non-partisan City Government deceives no one. It made those laugh who were not so indignant at his interference that they were not in laughing mood.

That he felt called on to make an explanation of his position to the people he is attempting to rule was regarded as, on the whole, a favorable sign.

That he assumed an explanation was in order while a virtual admission that he considered himself a boss was construed as an indication that he knew the popular sentiment on the subject was getting too intense to be borne in silence.

As one citizen put it, "We got 'a rise' out of Platt, at any rate."

Mr. Platt's utterances were, as might be expected, indorsed by Edward Lauterbach.

"Everything Mr. Platt says is correct," said the new President of the Republican county organization, who holds the position because Mr. Platt gave it to him.

Mr. Lauterbach's name has been public as a possible candidate to succeed Mr. Brookfield ever since the first announcement in November that Mr. Platt had decided to "turn down" Mr. Brookfield and the Union League forces.

Mr. Platt declared in his interview that "up to within forty-eight hours of the first meeting of the committee the opposition to Mr. Brookfield was without a candidate."

That Mr. Lauterbach should have been determined on in this exigency, and that his choice should have been the very man who had been advertised for two months as the Platt candidate, brings into view another of those remarkable coincidences in Mr. Platt's political career.

The sudden determination that Mr. Lauterbach was a fit man for candidate must have caused almost as much of a feeling of surprise as did the fact that the Saratoga Convention arose as one man and nominated Gov. Morton after Mr. Platt had been "guessing" for six months that Morton would be the man.

On this point Mr. Lauterbach said that he both "was" and "was not" such a candidate as might be desired.

Neither he nor Mr. Platt has revealed who selected Mr. Lauterbach during those forty-eight hours. It is not of record that the majority of the committee held any meeting and selected Mr. Lauterbach, nor was there any very general canvassing of the delegates to find out who was their choice.

"This part of Mr. Platt's interview leaves a blank in the critical spot," said a Republican critic. "Will Mr. Platt interview himself again and say whether anybody besides himself and two or three men controlled by him had any hand in selecting Mr. Lauterbach during those forty-eight hours? Will he say if Mr. Lauterbach was not his own choice all the time? Will he also say, if he does not in this part of his interview put it down by inference, that he controlled the majority, and is a 'boss,' as the people say he is?"

In his efforts to pose as a reformer Mr. Platt made the statements as to his indorsement of Mayor Strong quite emphatic.

Mayor Strong was diplomatic in discussing his relations with the Tioga man.

"I have met Mr. Platt on two occasions since election," said Mayor Strong. "On both occasions he assured me that so long as I conducted my administration in a non-partisan manner he would do all in his power to help along the work of reform."

Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, said it was not to be expected that Mr. Platt would favor the proposed mass meeting.

"It is in line with his record to be impatient at an effort of New-York citizens to instruct their representatives at Albany on matters concerning themselves alone. His remarks have shed no new light on the advisability of a bi-partisan police commission. His manifesto has the dictator's ring."

A BILL THAT NEEDS WATCHING.

Looks Very Much Like Another Grab on the State Treasury.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—A neat little nine-thousand-dollar grab on the State Treasury has been launched upon the State Legislature, the second edition of a five-thousand-dollar grab that was successfully pried through last year. On the face of the scheme is honesty; in reality it is a brazen steal. The present Legislature is asked to allow itself to be buncoed as the last Legislature was.

Among the laws that managed to get through at the end of last year's session, and, judging from development, more or less "salt" was sprinkled on the tail of this bird of prey, was one that appropriated $5,000 for the relief of the volunteer life-saving corps of inland waters of this State. The language of the law is so amusing, and the steal is so transparent, that it is worth the space to print. Here it is:

Section 1. The sum of $5,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the volunteer lifesavers of inland waters of this State, being duly organized and incorporated under the laws of this State for the purpose of saving life at all points of inland waters where no Government provision or appropriation is made therefor, and for the purpose of more fully organizing auxiliary corps, or "boat crews," and to assist them in procuring proper boats and life-saving equipments, and for the presentation of such rewards and medals for heroic rescues as shall encourage them to redoubled energy and watchfulness in behalf of the unfortunate.

Sec. 2. The money hereby appropriated shall be paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Controller upon vouchers furnished by said organization, duly verified by the President and Treasurer thereof, for expenditures made in compliance with the object and purposes of this act.

It will be observed that the purpose of this law is for the volunteer life-savers of inland waters, "at all points"—to organize auxiliary corps, or "boat crews," to assist them in procuring proper boats and life-saving equipment, and to present such "rewards" and medals for heroic rescues as shall encourage them to redoubled energy and watchfulness in behalf of the "unfortunate."

In this connection it might not be amiss to ask how many corps were organized last year, what lives, if any, were saved in return for this outlay of $5,000, how many, if any, boats were purchased, what "rewards" were paid or medals issued for heroic rescues, and of what material were these medals, if any were issued—gold, silver, bronze, pewter, tin, or glass—and on whose recommendation these medals were given away.

The audacity of the steal is shown in the fact that no report is called for from the organization to the Legislature or to any State officer and that the money is paid by the State Treasurer upon the warrant of the Controller upon vouchers duly verified by the President and the Treasurer of the association. That is all.

The possibilities that this scheme opens are simply limitless, as can be seen. It is said here that the Treasurer of the association is a maufacturer of tin life-preservers which he patriotically sells to the "Volunteer Life Savers of Inland Waters" at the profitable rate of $4 apiece. So far as is known, the equipment up to date consists of streamers, unmounted, in blue bunting, with "V. L. S. C." in great plea. The Admiral and Commodores wear badges of a life-preserver, crossed with oars, pendent from a bar, with the rank in raised letters. If you are a member of the Legislature, with a vote for the appropriation, your badge is made of gold; if a plain, humble citizen without a vote, you must be contented with a pewter badge.

The streamers mentioned above, and the badges, the Treasurer, who makes the tin life-preservers at $4 apiece, and a disconsolate-looking little man with white South Dakota cyclone whiskers on the side—who is known as the Admiral—are the only things in evidence that Albany has seen of last year's appropriation of $5,000.

Emboldened by the success of last year's raid, the "V. L. S. C." has raised the limit this year $4,000, and asks for an appropriation of $9,000, to include more tin life-preservers, more streamers, more gold badges for legislators with votes, and pewter badges for men without votes. The bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Owens of Brooklyn, who is also a Trustee of the "V. L. S. C." The wording of this year's bill is identical with that of last year's, with the exception of the substitution of $9,000 for $5,000, and the disconsolate-looking President and enterprising Treasurer are given the same latitude in the method of disposing of the funds of the State, without let or hindrance, or without the formality of suspension or the precaution of a report to an accredited officer or department of the State. In fact, the Admiral is making himself more or less of a nuisance by lobbying for the bill in both houses, when other members of the third house, who are contented to raid corporations only, and who have never aspired to break the combination on the safe of the State Treasury, are denied the privileges of the floor.

MANY CALLERS FOR MR. PLATT

Ex-Commissioner Baker Summoned to a Conference—Mr. Aldridge Sees the Boss.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt was busy last evening entertaining numerous Republican politicians who called on him at his rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. One of these was ex-Commissioner Isaac V. Baker, who reached the hotel from his home in Comstocks early in the evening. Mr. Baker was sent for by Mr. Platt, for what purpose he did not know when he came. He will attend to this request for an interview at 10 o'clock to-day.

Ex-Mayor George W. Aldridge of Rochester, recently appointed Commissioner of Public Works, was also one of Mr. Platt's visitors.

Mr. Aldridge will be in Albany to-day, and this afternoon he expects to begin the duties of his new office.

Edward Lauterbach, the new Chairman of the Republican County Committee of this city, called on Mr. Platt, and the other callers included Senators Henry J. Coggeshall and Charles C. Stapleton.

Mr. Platt, it was announced, would start for Albany to attend Gov. Morton's dinner at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, it was said, would go on the same train, and possibly Mayor Strong would find it convenient to go at the same time.

Jerry Simpson on Single Tax.

Congressman Jerry Simpson talked on single-tax theories last night to a fairly large audience in Chickering Hall. He was introduced by Chairman Doblin as the "sockless statesman," but promptly assured his hearers that to suit the aesthetic taste of the people of the East he was now wearing socks.

Mr. Simpson said he was a Populist because he believed the Populist Party advocated most of the reforms which he thought ought to be brought about.

THE PROGRAMME IN CONGRESS

Work Laid Out for House and Senate—Prospect for Pacific Railway Bill—Sugar Differential.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Bankruptcy bill is now the unfinished business in the Senate, Mr. George having called it up yesterday afternoon, although he will give way Monday for a sufficient time to allow Mr. Walcott to secure a vote on the bill to provide for the removal of the Southern Ute Indians. Mr. George will not have any opposition in the conduct of his bill at the outset, but there are indications that he may not be so successful later on. There are one or two resolutions relating to elections in certain States that the Populists are anxious to have passed, and it is not improbable that the Republicans may unite with them and call these resolutions up, to the discomfiture of Mr. George and the Bankruptcy bill. In the most favorable circumstances the Bankruptcy bill hardly can get through the Senate under ten days.

Mr. Cockrell expects to report three appropriation bills to the Senate this week—the Post Office, the Diplomatic and Consular, and the District of Columbia Appropriation bills. There is a general understanding that the Bankruptcy bill will be laid aside temporarily whenever Mr. Cockrell shall see fit to call up an appropriation bill. Mr. Cockrell believes he will get two of these measures out of the way this week.

The House of Representatives will begin the week's business to-morrow under some uncertainty of the order in which it will be prosecuted. Although the consideration of the bill repealing the differential duty on sugar reported from countries paying an export bounty upon that article begun yesterday is a privileged matter, no certain assurance may be given as to when its consideration will be concluded. Mr. Wilson has said that he would not at present ask for a rule to close debate, and members of the Committee on Rules have not been advised by him as to his wishes in this matter.

The Committee on Rules has agreed to give the Pacific Railroad Committee Tuesday and Wednesday for the consideration of the funding bill, but it is intimated that if Mr. Wilson shall insist on keeping the sugar duty bill before the House until it shall be disposed of, the Pacific Railroad bill will be postponed.

The Committee on Naval Affairs has given notice that their Appropriation bill will be called up Friday.

Should the Pacific Railroad bill get the floor, it will be the first time, with one exception, in seventeen years that a bill directly affecting the Union

RECORD OF THE BOWLERS

Changes in Standing of Tournament Teams Last Week.

GOOD SCORES ON MANY ALLEYS

Bank Clerks' Clubs Well Bunched for First Prizes—Booth Leads in Individual Average—Wheelmen's League Games.

The strike is causing some trouble among the bowlers of this city and Brooklyn, as many of the pin knights are members of the National Guard. Nevertheless, the last week has been a busy one.

In the Brooklyn interclub tournament the positions of the teams are the same with the exception that the Knickerbocker team has moved up one, and Midwood is now at the foot of the list. All are now after one club, the Oxford, which holds the best record for games won and lost.

The Bank Clerks' League series is getting more interesting each week, as the clubs are well bunched and all have a chance for a prize. In the individual work, Booth of the Chase National Bank leads, with Gross of the Mount Morris Bank and Mitchell of the Chase National Bank close seconds. Gross lost a lot of ground on account of being on duty in Brooklyn with the Seventh Regiment boys.

There have been some changes in the Drug Trade Association League. Whitall, Tatum & Co., who were fourth in the race, are now tied for first honors with Parke, Davis & Co. Dodge & Olcott, Lanman & Kemp, and Merck & Co. are pushing the leaders hard.

Winsor II., New-York II., and Clique have lost considerable ground in the Harlem Republican League the last week. The Phoenix I. has done the best work by rolling the high score of 924, and tieing Lotus for high-prize honors. In this game H. W. Cowperthwait rolled 248, the best score in the tournament.

The American National Tournament came to a close last week. Rosedale won first prize, with Oriental second, Fidelia and Orchard tied for the third prize, the roll-off to take place Thursday. The scores of the principal tournaments follow:

INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Oxford	18	4	924	Lincoln	12	10	866
Hanover	15	7	870	Columbia	8	14	865
Montauk	14	8	920	Aurora Grata	7	15	888
Carleton	13	9	900	Knickerbocker	6	16	828
Union League	12	10	887	Midwood	5	17	849

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bank for Savings	1	1	859
National Park Bank	7	3	835
American Exchange National	7	3	809
Citizens' Savings Bank	7	3	795
Bank of Manhattan	7	3	784
Bank of America	6	4	776
Union Square Bank	5	5	875
Mount Morris Bank	5	5	809
First National Bank	5	5	778
Chase National Bank	4	4	812
Mechanics' National	4	6	778
Western National	3	7	735
Merchants' National	3	7	700
Fourth National	2	8	723
Bank of the Republic	0	8	734

The following are the records of all games played up to date of the twenty-five of the Bank Clerks' bowlers who have an average of 150 or over and are eligible for a prize:

Name and Team.	Games.	Average.
Booth, Chase National Bank	6	169½
Gross, Mount Morris Bank	8	168¾
Mitchell, Chase National Bank	7	167 3-7
Harriot, Bank for Savings	8	165⅝
Harper, Bank for Savings	8	165⅝
Farries, National Park Bank	10	165 1-5
Wylie, National Park Bank	10	164½
Kennedy, American Exchange National Bank	10	164
De Lisser, Bank for Savings	8	161¾
Talley, Union Square Bank	10	161 1-5
Miller, National Park Bank	10	161 1-10
Gallagher, Bank for Savings	8	158½
P. Bevin, Citizens' Savings Bank	6	155⅚
Sperling, Western National Bank	10	156 3-5
Pickard, Bank of Manhattan Company	10	156 2-5
Bat Bevin, Citizens' Savings Bank	10	156 3-5
Armstrong, American Exchange National Bank	10	155 1-5
Fischer, Union Square Bank	10	154 9-50
Gardner, First National Bank	8	154 2-5
Fuchs, American Exchange National Bank	8	153¼
Du Barry, Merchants' National Bank	10	152 5-8
Cowperthwaite, Fourth National Bank	10	151 1-5
Hamilton, Union Square Bank	10	150 3-10
Endlich, Union Square Bank	10	150 1-10
Sayler, Citizens' Savings Bank	10	150

DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Parke, Davis & Co.	11	3	765
Whitall, Tatum & Co.	11	3	726
Dodge & Olcott	10	4	820
Lanman & Kemp	10	4	724
Merck & Co.	9	5	824
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	8	6	780
India Rubber and Comb Company	7	7	843
Colgate & Co.	6	8	741
Seabury & Johnson	5	9	694
Powers & Weightman	4	10	667
R. W. Robinson & Son	3	11	724
C. G. Bacon & Co.	0	13	636

HARLEM REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Lotus	5	1	924	Grip	3	3	835
New-York I.	3	1	906	Bachelor	3	3	824
Phoenix I.	4	2	924	Lincoln II.	2	4	806
New-York II.	4	2	921	Harlem	3	5	844
Windsor I.	4	2	916	Clique	2	4	821
Standard	5	3	917	Lincoln II.	2	6	809
Windsor II.	4	4	896	Phoenix II.	1	7	830
Fairfax	3	3	860				

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT,
(Completed.)

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Rosedale	17	3	924	Arlington	10	10	894
Oriental	16	4	900	Fifth Ward	9	11	878
Fidelia	15	5	953	Cyclone	9	11	853
Orchard	15	5	914	Golden Rod	8	12	890
Monarch	14	6	858	Empire	6	12	893
Gotham	13	7	895	Glendale	6	14	837
Progress	12	8	901	Civil Service	5	15	862
Columbia	12	8	807	Spheroid	4	16	855
Allen	9	9	956	Owl	4	16	791
Apollo	11	9	912	Fedora	1	19	813
Spartan	10	10	938				

BROOKLYN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Fearless	10	2	872	Monroe	6	6	891
Echo	10	2	881	South Paw	5	9	834
Salamander	10	4	930	Tioga	5	9	903
Osceola	10	4	851	Clover	4	8	831
Adelphi	10	4	878	Evergreen	4	10	817
Ivanhoe	9	5	868	Clermont	4	10	800
Pin Knight	8	6	878	Herkimer	4	10	883
Park	8	6	841	Harmony	3	9	856
Prospect	8	5	918	Pelham	3	9	844
Waverly	7	5	872	Flatbush	3	11	798
Reinecke	8	5	870				

YORKVILLE AND HARLEM LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Cyclone	4	2	945	Liberty	4	6	823
Oriental	8	2	905	Consolidated	4	6	796
Washington	7	3	822	West Harlem	4	7	868
Trojan	7	4	860	Reform	4	7	860
Empire	6	5	860	Lynwood	3	8	807
Jokers	5	5	851	Cable	2	7	787

UNCLE SAM TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Orchard	4	0	958	Golden Rod	2	2	855
Krakenhin	5	1	903	Gotham	2	2	844
Empire	3	1	881	Oriental	2	2	790
Cyclone	3	1	869	Palmetto	1	3	822
Manhattan	4	2	872	Bleecker	1	5	797
Rosedale	2	2	948	Jumbo	0	4	765
Fidelia	2	2	861	Auranla	0	4	737
Spartan	2	2	856				

GONDRAUS TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Prospect	15	3	920	Speedaway	7	11	832
Ansonia	14	2	934	Central	6	12	893
Salamander	14	4	932	Melrose	6	12	914
Aurora	12	4	873	Madison	4	14	844
Mikado	10	8	871	Brunswick	4	14	834
Qui Vive	10	6	936	Reinecke	3	15	850
Fearless	9	9	898	Rambler	4	14	803
Mercury	8	10	937				

FLATBUSH TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Qui Vive	11	1	942	Union	5	7	800
Apollo	11	1	934	Star	5	7	854
Winter Eve.	9	3	843	Orion II.	4	8	763
Melrose I.	8	4	903	Melrose II.	3	9	786
Flatbush I.	8	4	906	Hippicanute	3	9	784
Belmont	8	4	850	Ideal	3	9	827
Orion I.	7	5	829	Unity	1	11	749
Flatbush II.	5	7	819				

CODY TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Central	4	0	904	Lexow	2	2	835
Park	3	1	816	Leo Lyceum	2	2	773
Madison	3	1	841	Universal	2	2	881
Excelsior	2	0	853	Vigilant	2	2	855
Hedford	1	1	803	Atlantic	1	3	863
Hippicanute	1	1	756	Columbia	1	3	793
Aurora	2	2	848	Clover	0	4	765

ANNEXED DISTRICT TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Atlantic	8	0	877	Friday Aft.	5	5	843
Melrose	5	1	831	Prospect	3	5	911
Swiss Amer'n	8	2	872	K. O. S.	3	6	840
Knickerb'ker	6	3	908	College	1	7	818
E. Morrisania	4	2	839	Friendship	1	8	856
Franklin	5	3	860	Fish Hawk	0	8	788
Hyperion	5	4	809				

ARLINGTON LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Golden Rod	8	2	1,075	Shamrock	4	4	948
Fedora	6	4	987	Auranla	3	5	878
Kitty	6	4	966	Unity	1	9	879
Harmonie	5	5	926				

AMATEUR ASSOCIATION.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
N. Jersey A.C.	6	3	1,178	Park	3	6	1,636
Ortania F.C.	5	3	1,700	Roselle	3	6	1,635
N'k Bay B.C.	5	3	1,664	Columbia	2	5	1,653
N'k Bay B.C.	5	3	1,646				

PROSPECT LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
A. Nichols	10	2	854	Thistle	6	4	818
Vigilant	8	4	723	Atlantic	3	11	788
United Light	8	4	771	Aurora	6	6	765
Regent	7	5	885	Atlanta	2	10	792
Windsor	7	5	818	Jerome	2	10	753
Salamander	6	4	816				

PETERDORF'S HOUSE TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Paradise	4	0	808	Tuscarora	1	1	684
Social	2	1	741	Henrietta	1	2	642
Amity	2	2	810	Columbus	1	4	746
Doctors'	1	1	683				

ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Roseville A.A.	16	4	889	Jersey City	9	7	886
North End	12	6	915	Columbia	9	11	943
Elizabeth A.C.	12	8	889	Orange A.C.	4	14	884
N. Y. A. C.	10	8	956	Montclair	2	14	845

CASINO TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Ravenswood	4	0	759	Winsor II.	1	2	813
Uns Co. A.C.	4	0	908	Columbia	1	4	721
Boulevard I.	3	0	755	Prospect	0	2	665
Norwood	1	1	773	Nonpareil	0	2	652
Winsor I.	1	1	733	Boulevard II.	0	3	718

EASTERN DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Linden Grove	9	1	938	Evergreen	5	5	804
Apollo	7	1	886	Mystic	5	5	837
Monarch	5	3	946	Equal	4	6	890
Bushwick	5	3	847	Atlas	2	6	829
Unknown	6	4	867	Clio	2	6	840
O. & W.	6	4	849	Woodbine	1	7	876
Star	4	4	939	Mutual	1	7	803
Belvidere	4	4	856				

MORRIS AND ESSEX LEAGUE.

Club	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Riverside AC.	17	1	890	Chatham	7	11	837
Roseville AA.	11	7	896	South Orange	7	13	885
Montclair	11	9	901	Y. M. C. A.,			
N Republican	10	10	853	Orange	5	15	827
Orange AC.	9	11	942				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Gilbert	8	0	802	Nassau	3	5	761
Philadelphos	6	2	820	Commonw'th	3	5	758
De W Clinton	6	3	810	Long Island	2	6	729
Manhassett	4	4	746	Fulton	1	7	717

NEW-YORK ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Americus C'l.	2	0	1,091	Suburban C'l.			..
New-York C'l.	1	1	985	Colfax C'l.			..
Emp. City C'l.	0	2	977	Defendam C'l.			..
				Benevol't C'l.			..

NEW-JERSEY BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Spartan	8	2	867	Atlantic	3	4	771
Pioneers	8	2	843	Vigilant	3	3	902
Hilltop	7	3	816	Night Owls	3	5	775
Jollys	6	4	815	Acames	3	5	755
Valencia	5	5	785	Pin Knight	3	6	773
Hours	4	5	765	Hamilton W.	3	4	801
Eagle	4	6	778	Ehlites	0	6	765

The individual scores in the games at Boston between the Boston Athletic Association team and the New-York Bowling Club Saturday night are as follows:

Boston A. A.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Total.
Hill	6	14	10	489
Lamb	5	13	12	444
James	5	14	11	465
Burton	8	15	7	455
Legate	4	15	11	455
Team total	28	71	51	2,397

N. Y. B. C.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Total.
Bell	4	15	11	464
Livingston	3	12	15	411
Swartz	4	13	13	441
Meyer	1	22	7	485
Bull	2	17	11	457
Team total	14	79	57	2,258

The Watchung Bowling League of New-Jersey, comprising the Somerset Club of Somerville, the Casinos of Finderne, Bound Brooks of Bound Brook, and Plainfield Bowling Club of Plainfield, has recently been organized to play a series of twelve games. Each club will play six under the American national rules and a special provision that, while the games are all to be on a ten-team basis, yet either club can put in a ten-man team or play two halves with five-men teams, the total of both halves to constitute the legal result.

Two games have thus far been played, between the Bound Brooks and Somersets, on the latter's alleys, on Wednesday last, and the Plainfields against the Casinos, on the alleys of the Finderne, on Thursday, with the following results:

FIRST HALF.

Somersets.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Van Arsdale	2	2	6	127
Miller	3	2	5	146
Goodman	0	3	7	114
Brokaw	2	5	4	142
Gulick, (Capt.)	2	8	2	178
Total	8	18	24	707

Bound Br'ks.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Smith	2	4	4	148
Hastings	0	4	4	148
Watt	2	4	4	148
Moore	4	1	5	171
Bennet, (Capt.)	2	6	2	168
Total	10	21	19	773

SECOND HALF.

Somersets.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Van Arsdale	1	5	4	150
Miller	1	5	4	148
Goodman	0	2	8	101
Brokaw	1	4	6	132
Gulick, (Capt.)	1	4	4	150
Total	4	21	26	681

Bound Br'ks.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Smith	1	6	3	153
Hastings	1	4	5	139
Watt	0	5	5	126
Moore	1	4	5	132
Bennet, (Capt.)	1	3	6	127
Total	4	22	24	677

SUMMARY.

Somersets—First half, 707; second half, 681. Total, 1,388.

Bound Brooks—First half, 773; second half, 677. Total, 1,450.

FIRST HALF.

Casinos.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Brown, (Capt.)	2	5	3	168
Rehill	2	3	5	140
Terwilliger	4	2	4	181
Price, J.	1	4	5	136
Shaw	1	5	4	136
Total	10	19	21	761

Plainfields.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Van Emb'g, (Capt.)	2	5	3	162
Stephenson	1	5	4	142
Petrie	1	3	6	126
Van Alstine	4	3	3	167
Waters	2	5	3	156
Total	10	21	19	753

SECOND HALF.

Casinos.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Brown	2	3	5	130
Rehill	2	3	5	141
Terwilliger	2	3	5	136
Price, J.	1	3	3	155
Shaw	1	3	6	128
Total	8	18	24	690

Plainfields.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Van Emberg	2	5	3	162
Stephenson	0	4	4	137
Petrie	1	4	5	132
Van Alstine	1	2	7	123
Waters	0	5	5	127
Total	4	22	24	683

SUMMARY.

Casinos—First half, 761; second half, 690. Total, 1,451.

Plainfields—First half, 753; second half, 683. Total, 1,436.

The Bound Brooks play the Casinos in the Finderne alleys this evening.

"COUNT" OLOZAGA STILL LEADING

Three Points Ahead of Allen for The Times Bowling Trophy.

"Count" Olozaga of the Atalanta Wheelmen has increased his lead during the past week in the competition in the cyclists' bowling tournament for The New-York Times highest average medal. The "Count" is now three points ahead of the second man, Allen of the Brooklyns. The competition is growing more interesting every day, the first dozen in the list improving continually in their play. The relative standing in the contest is as follows:

Name and Club.	Average.
Olozaga, Atalanta Wheelmen	175
Allen, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	172
Terbell, Atalanta Wheelmen	171
Howard, Union County Roadsters	167
Nellis, Kings County Wheelmen	166
Schenck, Montauk Wheelmen	165
Sweezy, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	165
Black, Union County Roadsters	164
Chambelain, Union County Roadsters	164
Halsey, Atalanta Wheelmen	164
Van Siclen, Montauk Wheelmen	163
McFarland, Manhattan Bicycle Club	163
Frost, Montauk Wheelmen	162
Hobby, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	162
Hellawell, Bushwick Wheelmen	160
Anderson, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	159
Miles, Kings County Wheelmen	158
Martin, Union County Roadsters	158
Budd, Atalanta Wheelmen	158
Conrad, Montauk Wheelmen	157
Miller, Atalanta Wheelmen	157
Martin, Kings County Wheelmen	157
Leach, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	157
Terry, Bushwick Wheelmen	156
Hart, Kings County Wheelmen	156
Royce, Tourist Cycle Club	156
Gardner, Kings County Wheelmen	155
Money, Union County Roadsters	155
Frankel, Manhattan Bicycle Club	154
Faust, Bushwick Wheelmen	154
Morgan, Bushwick Wheelmen	152
Curtis, Castle Point Cyclers	151
Letzkus, Columbia Wheelmen	151
Stebbins, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	150
Boneta, Tourist Cycle Club	150

In the competition for the first team prize of the tournament the Union County Roadsters team still shows decided superiority, having won twenty-five games and lost but seven. The Brooklyns are still in second place. The team standing follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-centage.	High Score.
Union County Roadsters	25	7	.781	879
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	20	10	.667	847
Atalanta Wheelmen	17	11	.607	960
Kings County Wheelmen	19	13	.594	902
Montauk Wheelmen	15	13	.536	936
Bushwick Wheelmen	14	14	.500	836
Manhattan Bicycle Club	13	13	.500	847
Castle Point Cyclers	10	18	.357	827
Tourist Cycle Club	8	18	.308	844
Columbia Wheelmen	8	22	.267	833
Liberty Wheelmen	Withdrawn.			

Games for the current week in the wheelmen's tournament are scheduled as follows: Jan. 28, Montauk Wheelmen vs. Castle Point Cyclers; Jan. 29, Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Jan. 30, Tourist Cycle Club vs. Columbia Wheelmen, Atalanta Wheelmen vs. Castle Point Cyclers; Jan. 31, Union County Roadsters vs. Tourist Cycle Club, Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Atalanta Wheelmen; Feb. 1, Columbia Wheelmen vs. Bushwick Wheelmen.

BITS OF BOWLING NEWS.

—The Paradise five defeated the Amity team in the Peterdorfs House tournament Thursday night. Paradise—Musherman, 150; Schulz, 140; Vockwein, 150; Pfeifer, 158; Bernhardt, 172; total, 770. Amity—Huber, 157; Redpath, 134; Littauer, 143; Vogel, 154; Rau, 143; total, 731.

—Gross of the Phoenix No. 1 team, who is on duty with the Seventh Regiment boys in Brooklyn, returned to the city Thursday night to take part in the game at the Harlem Republican Club alleys. He kept all in good humor with his war stories.

—H. W. Cowperthwaite deserves the title "King of Bowlers." His wonderful feat of making seven strikes in succession was never before accomplished in the Harlem Republican tournament.

—John L. Eymer of the Coroners Bowling Club will give a dinner to the members on Monday, Jan. 28.

CLOSE CHESS TEAM MATCH.

City Club Found the Metropolitans in Excellent Form.

The game in the inter-chess club tournament Saturday night was between the City Chess Club and the Metropolitans. The City men managed to keep just one game ahead of their opponents—4 to 3.

The game between Arnheim and Showalter was adjourned at midnight, and will be finished on Wednesday. Upon its outcome will depend the result of the match. At worst, the City Club can only tie, but as Showalter has an advantage in material and position, he ought to win. Even if he draws, the match will be won by the City players.

The visitors scored first by virtue of Devidé vanquishing Pieczouka. The latter adopted the Sicilian defense. White isolated the adverse queen's pawn. In his endeavor to save the menaced pawn, Pieczouka compromised his position, whereupon Devidé won two pawns. As a last resort, black embarked upon a manœuvre with his knight, which gave Devidé an opportunity to win the queen for two rooks. The barter would not have been bad for Pieczouka but for the exposed position of his king, which enabled his opponent to regain one rook by checking with his queen.

Dr. Honegger declined a king's gambit offered by Delmar, and kept his own pretty well until he needlessly abandoned a pawn. Delmar then instituted an attack against the enemy's king, and finally, by a dexterous sacrifice of a pawn, brought about a mate in two moves.

Dr. Roche against Halpern labored under difficulties, as he had weakened his centre pawns early in the game. Pieces eventually won two pawns, and won in the end with bishop against knight.

Louis Hein outplayed W. Huntington in a Sicilian defense. The former won a pawn ahead in an excellent position when he proposed a draw, which Huntington gladly accepted.

Linzbach played Paulsen's variation of the Vienna game—a combination of the queen's knight opening with the king's bianchetto—against Roething. Very soon a blocked position ensued. Linzbach at one time had the best of it, but Roething, by careful and patient play, overcame his difficulties. The game was finally abandoned—a draw.

The sensation of the evening was the victory of young Robert Raubitschek over Jasnogrodski. The latter played a queen's pawn opening, to which the seventh Regiment boy replied. He has beaten some of the best players in England. The young New-Yorker defended himself with consummate skill, and, taking prompt advantage of a few weak moves by his opponent, assumed the attack, which he carried through in excellent style.

Lewkovicz against Morris Meyer brought an unusual sacrifice of the exchange. The latter eventually returned the exchange, and won with a pawn plus.

Showalter adopted a somewhat unfavorable defense to a Ruy Lopez played by Arnheim. Showalter's game was for a long time inferior, but the superior generalship of the experienced master ultimately told, and Showalter won a pawn. Arnheim, however, had still drawing chances, there being bishops of opposite color on the board, but Showalter at last succeeded in building up a propitious attack. The game will be completed on Wednesday.

Appended is a synopsis of the match:

City Chess Club.		Metropolitan Chess Club.	
Delmar	1	Dr. Honegger	0
Devidé	1	Pieczouka	0
Halpern	1	Dr. Roche	0
Roething	½	Linzbach	½
Huntington	½	Hein	½
Jasnogrodski	1	Raubitschek	1
Lewkovicz	0	Morris Meyer	1
Total	4	Total	3

OUGHT TO HAVE A GOOD NINE.

Prospects of a Fine Baseball Season for Fordham.

From present prospects the baseball team that Fordham College will place in the field this Spring will be an excellent one. Quite a few men have been in training in the cage since Christmas, and this week will mark special work under Coach Thomas Bannon in the gymnasium. The manager is at present arranging the schedule of games, which will include Princeton, Yale, Wesleyan, Georgetown University, Lafayette, and Trinity.

Plenty of men presented themselves as candidates for the team. Among them are: For catcher—Lamb, Hayes, Delehanty, and Boyle; pitcher—Murphy, Tracey, Sinnott, and O'Connor; first base—Delehanty, Downes, McVoy, and Monahan; second base—Boyle, Lamb, Barry, Grainger, and Quinlan; short stop—Fisher, Kelley, Dillion, McCann, and Wingerter; third base—Russel, Mitchell, T. Boyle, and Dunlevy; outfield—Romadka, McCarthy, Callan, Carr, Kelley, E. Sinnot, Crosus, Donovan, Tierney, O'Neil, and Atkinson.

Augustus Murphy will probably be the star pitcher, as his experience with the Orange and Acme Clubs last Summer almost guarantees him the place. He will find in Tracey and Sinnot two very able substitutes. From appearances, Murphy will be caught by George Hayes, who played that position for the Invincibles last season.

Although a balance of $590 remains in the treasury from last year, the club needs more, so a canvass is being made among the classes, with the gratifying result of $560 received.

Another Skating Record Improved.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 27.—The ice is in fine condition for the skating races to-morrow. The track laid on Friday will be used. It is about a hundred yards east of the steamboat wharf.

Joseph Donoghue of Newburg telegraphed to-night to enter him in all the events. This afternoon some of the skaters tried the hundred-yard record held by "Gus" Walton. All of the contestants succeeded in lowering it. Davidson skated the distance with a standing start, in 0:09 2-5. Johnson in 0:09 1-5, and Clarence Clark also got below the 0:10 mark. Mosher and Davidson each skated the distance with a flying start in 0:07. Davidson made an attempt to beat that time, but failed.

The races to-morrow will begin promptly at 1 o'clock.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

—W. Gould Brokaw has sold his schooner Viator to Alfred J. Morgan. Mr. Brokaw wanted the Herreshoffs to build him a schooner and have her ready in June. This they were unable to promise, so, unless he goes to some other designer, he will only have a small yacht this year.

—Commodore E. C. Benedict's steamer Oneida is having new boilers put in. The Oneida will start for a cruise to the West Indies on Feb. 14.

—W. H. Langley is having a new suit of sails made by Sawyer for the schooner Comet.

—Charles Barr will be Captain of "Harry" Billig's schooner Romona this year.

—J. T. Perkins's schooner Columbia is being replanked at Fort Jefferson.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

Bowling.—Montauks vs. Castle Points, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Skating races at Red Bank, N. J.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

Bowling.—Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 331 Bowery; Brooklyn interclub tournament.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

Bowling.—Tourists vs. Columbia Cycle Club, at Paterson; Atalanta vs. Castle Point, at Newark; Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

Bowling.—Union County vs. Tourist Cycle Club, at Rahway, N. J.; Brooklyn vs. Atalantas, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

Bowling.—Columbia Cycle Club vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Bank Clerks' League, Academy Alleys, on East Fourteenth Street; Harlem Republican Club League tournament.

Minstrel show of Bushwick Wheelmen, at Arion Hall, Wall Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

League Politics Will Now Attract the Attention of Wheelmen.

ASBURY PARK FOR NATIONAL MEET

Bright Outlook for the Summer's Cycle Racing—Michaux Club's Evening Rides—Coming Entertainments.

Now that the cycle show is over, wheelmen will turn their attention to League politics again. The National Assembly convenes in this city on the 18th of February,

HELP ASKED FOR THE BABIES

An Appeal for the Virginia, Memorial, and Jewell Nurseries.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As there seems to be an impression prevailing among some of our friends that the three day nurseries under our management—Virginia, Memorial, and Jewell—are so prosperous as to need no assistance beyond that given by the annual subscriptions and usual donations, it seems wise to correct a false idea and give the true state of affairs.

Instead of caring for only one nursery, as do most Boards of Management, we have three to provide for. Virginia Nursery, in East Fifth Street, is working in the most crowded east side tenement-house district. During the distress of last year's hard Winter, not only were none of our regular children refused if they could not pay the daily charge of 5 cents, because otherwise they must starve at home, but every case making application was investigated, thus constituting a private relief department in addition to our regular work.

This season the distress is quite as prevalent, and it is impossible for us to provide for the many poor women who would work gladly if given the opportunity. We quote from the annual report some incidents which show the character of the work coming to our very doors, which we feel we cannot refuse to do. We therefore find it necessary to appeal to those who would be glad to help us secure an emergency fund for use in cases which should not draw upon our income for regular nursery work. The resources of our nurseries have been taxed to their utmost limit, and we trust to a generous public to help us to meet the demands of this helpless or hopeless destitution.

The causes of the unusual mortality during the year are not far to seek. The vitality of our little ones is below the average, and never in the history of this nursery has there been so much suffering in families for the necessaries of food and clothing. The babies, naturally, have suffered most, and the story is but too well told in their pinched faces and emaciated bodies when they come to us for care. The only wonder has been that all of them have not fallen victims to pneumonia from insufficient clothing.

As this report is being written, the assistant brings in her arms a baby nine months old; the mother, a woman who cannot live with a drunken husband, has been evicted for non-payment of rent, and her baby was taken in for a few nights at Bellevue, while the mother, until she can find work or shelter of some kind, walked the streets and searched the neighborhood, scantily clad, and without food. The infant has a single ragged cotton shirt and stockings, over which is a cotton dress. Nothing more.

The fact is, the need was never so great among the poor, and the ability to meet it never so small, on account of our strained resources. To the matron and her assistants every day brings its burden of suffering for these mothers and children, which we hope will be lightened as soon as the facts are known. It is an average of fifty-four children daily for whom we provide, and it is hard to send even one of them, insufficiently clad, from warmth and shelter into the fireless home. The little one who leaves us well at night too often reports croup and pneumonia in the morning. We know the cause, but cannot apply the remedy.

Mrs. RICHARD IRVIN, President.
Mrs. ROBERT OLYPHANT, Vice President.
Miss RAPALLO, Secretary.
Mrs. A. M. DODGE, Treasurer.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...7:14|Sun sets...5:13|Moon sets...8:05

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:55	9:15	2:41	3:07
Governors Island	9:12	9:40	3:17	3:46
Hell Gate	11:05	11:33	4:45	5:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 29.		
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 A. M.
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Athos, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgenland, Antwerp	5:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Berlin, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Habana, Havana	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yemassee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 31.		
Cienfuegos, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Persia, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, FEB. 1.		
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) Jan. 28.—Berlin, Southampton Jan. 19; Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 18; Caracas, La Guayra, Jan. 22; Glamorganshire, Gibraltar, Jan. 13; Greece, London, Jan. 10; Orizaba, Havana, Jan. 24; Pocasset, Gibraltar, Jan. 12; Pontiac, Gibraltar, Jan. 17; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Jan. 18.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.—Andes, Port Limon, Jan. 20; Cuvier, St. Lucia, Jan. 21; Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 19; Handel, St. Lucia, Jan. 21; Massachusetts, London, Jan. 17; Merida, Liverpool, Jan. 14.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.—Chateau Lafitte, Bordeaux, Jan. 17; Exeter City, Swansea, Jan. 16; France, London, Jan. 14; La Touraine, Havre, Jan. 23; Weimar, Bremen, Jan. 19; Yucatan, Havana, Jan. 26.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.—Cufic, Liverpool, Jan. 22; Ems, Bremen, Jan. 22.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Jan. 27.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Kraft, Hamburg Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Saginaw, Garvin, Azua, &c., Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Monomoy, (Br.,) Jenkins, Swansea Jan. 13, with mdse. to New-York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Pawnee, Ingram, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Havre Jan. 19, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—W., moderate gale, clear.

Sailed.

SS American, for Rotterdam; Oevenum, for Oporto and Lisbon; Cacique, for Valparaiso, &c.; Buffalo, for Hull.
Bark Elma, for Pernambuco.
Brig Sunlight, for Basse Terre, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

South Pass Range, Front Light Station, Louisiana.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Jan. 31, 1895, the color of the structure from which is shown the front light of the South Pass Range, in South Pass entrance to the Mississippi River, will be changed from white to red. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 126, No. 826, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Eighth Lighthouse District, 1893, Page 15.

By Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Gregory, from New-York Jan. 12, arr. here yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New-York Jan. 15, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

LIZARD, Jan. 27.—SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Polrot, from New-York Jan. 19 for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 27.—SS Aurania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool, 8d: from Queenstown to-day for New-York.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young American woman, to do light chamberwork, plain sewing, wait on lady; willing to assist with other work; good personal references. Chambermaid, 651 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—By two girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook and laundress or to do general housework; two years' references. 988 6th Av., near 56th st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands waiting on ladies; will assist with waiting if required; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice; two days.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class French girl as chambermaid or maid for young ladies; do plain sewing; willing and obliging; first-class city references. J. N., 457 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young North of Ireland girl; four years' city reference; willing and obliging. L. M., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young French girl as chambermaid or seamstress; city or country; speaks English; city references. 233 West 27th St. S. Pouy.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to learn; small private family; neat and obliging. W., care of Mcglynn, 220 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl; first-class chambermaid; will assist in waiting or washing; best reference; no objection to country. 208 East 44th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; together or separate; one as chambermaid and laundress; other as waitress; best city references. K. H., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Welsh Protestant. Can be seen at her former employer's, from 10 to 12, Monday and Tuesday, 26 West 113th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to flat; city reference. 200 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Quinn, 244 East 30th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; can do plain sewing; three years' reference. 42 East 110th St.; ring Tinker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid and assist in waiting or with children; best city references. 462 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl, lately landed; good references. A. Fennelly, 213 East 26th St.

Companions.

COMPANION and ATTENDANT to INVALID Gentleman.—By man; age, 35; with four years' city reference from last place. W. K., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; speaks English; private family; arrange lunch and dinner parties; wages, $35; best city reference. E., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; best city reference. M. S., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two competent Swedish girls; one as good cook and to do plain washing; other as first-class waitress; together; best city references. C. P., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; competent cook; willing to do plain washing in small private family; best city references. A. M., 309 East 38th St., second bell.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By a Swedish couple; wife as first-class cook; man as useful man, or would wait; best of references. Mrs. Cronwell, 302 West 46th St.

COOK.—By an excellent French cook from Paris; speaks a little English; knows her trade well; also bread baking; in small private family; no washing; good city references. 49 West 3d St.

COOK.—By a Swedish professional cook in a family where kitchenmaid is kept; the very best and highest references. 381 4th Av., second bell; care of Miss Moller.

COOK.—By young girl as cook and to assist with washing; or cook and washing; in a small private family; good baker; city or country; good reference. 226 7th Av.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant cook; several years' best city references; willing to do marketing if required; good manager. Cook, 416 West 47th St., Butler's bell.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as cook and laundress in small private family; or do general housework; five years' best city references. 262 West 41st St.; ring bell.

COOK.—By a young woman, Protestant, as first-class cook; willing to assist with other work; references. M. L., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in all branches; equal to a chef; in private family; best city reference. K., 145 West 26th St.

COOK.—For private family; live in apartment; personal reference; will do a little coarse washing. 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By Protestant girl; is good plain cook; excellent bread maker; a year's best city reference. Call, for two days, 344 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a colored woman in a flat to cook and do plain washing; good city reference. 230 West 41st St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a French cook in private family; will assist with washing; best city reference. 305 7th Av., second floor, back.

COOK.—By first-class cook in small private family; thoroughly competent; wages, $30 to $35. 126 East 52d St.

COOK.—Lady desires to procure situation for plain family cook. Apply, Monday, between 11 and 2, at 273 Lexington Av., corner 36th St.

COOK.—Private family; good references from last employer. Mrs. Cuddy, 152 East 50th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young German woman as good plain cook; five years' city references; $20 to $25 a month. Richter, 349 West 49th St.

COOK.—By young girl; and assist with plain washing; good references. Carrol, 100 West 53d St.

COOK.—First-class English, French, and German cooking; good city reference. 140 East 28th St., Mrs. McreTh's bell.

COOK.—By competent young woman to cook; by day or week; excellent cleaner; best city reference. 211 East 25th St. Lavery's bell.

COOK.—By a good plain cook. Apply, between 10 and 12, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 28 West 11th St.

COOK.—By first-class South German cook; takes full charge in kitchen; private family. 406 East 54th St., second floor.

COOK.—By neat, competent woman; good cook and laundress; or housekeeper; personal references. 328 West 49th St., Dunning's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, with best of references. 405 Park Av., near 54th St.

COOK.—By a good cook, with 10 years' reference. Call, two days, at 358 West 49th St.

COOK.—By German cook. 524 6th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By an experienced German woman to go out by the day; understands all kinds of work; best city references. D. C., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable Protestant woman to go out by the day housecleaning or washing. Wilson, 714 9th Av., Blair's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable Englishwoman; work by the day as cook or laundress. 105 West 56th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress; understands doing up shirts, collars, and cuffs; reference. 70 Amsterdam Av., McGuirk's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—A woman wishes day's work and washing; by dozen; reference. 351 West 37th St. Drewy.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class cook, work of any kind by day; references. Shells, 135 West 60th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Visiting, promenade, ball, and dinner gowns made at shortest notice, from $20 up; perfect fitting; latest Parisian styles; ladies' own material also made up; also competent person by day. Mlle. Le Cossi, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Twenty years in business; tailor-made suits, with new style skirts, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low; by the day, $4. Mrs. Smyth, 940 6th Av., near 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; Taylor system; thoroughly experienced in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothes; highest city references; will go out by day. 136 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Fine dressmaking; walking and evening dress made reasonable; misses' dancing gowns; dressmaker by the day; work seen. 1,322 Broadway, second bell, over drug store.

DRESSMAKER.—By artistic dressmaker to go out or at home; terms, $3 per day; ball and evening gowns made at short notice. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—During dull season experienced dressmaker will work at reduced rates by day or month; no objection to country. M. D., 20 West 14th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; first-class fitter; accustomed to fine trade; desires more engagements in first-class families; moderate; personal reference. E., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; at $1.75 per day; perfect fitter; Taylor's system; street, dinner, and ball dresses; best reference. Miss M., care Mrs. Metzler, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; would go out by the day; terms reasonable; good references. A. C., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a German kindergartnerin as governess, nursery governess, or companion; experienced at giving full instruction and having full charge of children; no objection to country; good references. A. D., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find position for one whom she can thoroughly recommend as nursery governess and seamstress; would take entire charge. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 78 Edgecombe Av., between West 136th and 139th Sts.; no cards.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated North German girl; speaks French; can teach music; good seamstress and fine needleworker; best reference; city or country. 136 East 34th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS to one or two growing children.—By an educated young German girl; good seamstress; best city reference. M. V., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, competent North German, from Hanover; takes entire charge of children from three years on; best references. N. M., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a well-educated, middle-aged German widow, thoroughly experienced, as working housekeeper; good cook; trustworthy, willing, and obliging; in widower's family, elderly gentleman, or elderly couple; highest references; city or country. K., 152 3d Av., hardware store.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl in a small family; Jewish preferred; would sleep home if necessary. 642 3d Av.; ring No. 2 bell twice.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German person; good hairdresser, neat seamstress, good packer, accustomed to travel; best city reference. 323 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German lady's maid; speaks French and English; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer, and sailor. L. H., 7 Christopher St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German as maid to a lady; is a very good seamstress; no objection to traveling; good city references. M. N., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or to young lady; does not speak English. Marie Duval, Hotel Renaissance, 8 West 45th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker, seamstress; competent packer; likes travel; best city reference. Jeanne, 160 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By English Protestant; thoroughly understands all her duties; best city reference, E. B., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By North German girl as lady's maid or nurse to growing children; best city reference. Harty, 124 East 11th St.

MAID, &c.—By experienced middle-aged English-woman as maid or nurse to elderly lady or invalid; has some hospital experience; would assist with household duties; good sewer; good city reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 9 o'clock until 1 P. M., M., 335 West 14th St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a very competent person as maid to an elderly or invalid lady; is willing to assist with chamberwork or other light duties. Apply, for two days, at 9 East 43d St.

MAID.—As first-class French maid; wnere good dressmaking is required; no care of children; no objection to other duties; best references. C., 227 West 35th St.

MAID.—By competent young German woman; thoroughly understands the duties of a maid; good seamstress; best city reference. M. V., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French Protestant girl for growing children; good seamstress; best city reference. A. B., 108 West 29th St.

MAID.—By Scotch Protestant as maid and seamstress; best city reference. J. M., Howard's bell, 150 East 49th St.

MAID.—By competent French lady's maid, or would take care of growing children; good seamstress. A. B., 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; excellent shirt and collar ironer; thoroughly understands all branches of laundry work; first-class personal city reference. Call, for two days, 28 Amsterdam Av., third flat.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman, Protestant, as first-class laundress; willing to assist with other work; references. M. L., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as good laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; first-class reference. 314 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in American family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable middle-aged woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; city or country. 234 West 30th St., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant girl as good laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; private family; best city reference. S. S., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference; in private family; city or country; neat; orderly; good manager; shirts, collars. First-class, 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by the day; first-class references. 211 East 28th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; personal city reference. 742 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—Private family; by the day or take family washing home; city reference. M. W., 649 3d Av.; ring M. Ward's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in private family. Call at present employer's, 3 East 53d St., Monday.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing; first-class reference. Mrs. Burke, 509 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress and chambermaid; four years' city reference. E. R., Box 1084 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by the day or week. Mrs. Frankfort, 391 7th Av.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Thoroughly experienced; can take entire charge from birth; understands bottle feeding; personal references. J. C., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a respectable young woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; has excellent reference. M. L., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse; bring up on bottle; or young children; city or country; best reference. M. L., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; first-class city reference. M. W., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a young lady graduate from Europe; would act as nurse to children and impart to them a good English education. Competent, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Experienced and competent; understands the entire care of children; speaking English and German; plain sewing; best references. S. S., 1,026 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, newly coming to this country, as nurse. Marie, 102 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By experienced French Protestant as nurse for growing children; best city references. 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By French nurse for growing children and do chamberwork; do plain sewing; reference. E. P., 466 7th Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID—KITCHENMAID.—A lady who is going to Europe Jan. 29 wishes to find situation for her parlormaid and kitchenmaid; both can be highly recommended. Call, from 10 to 12, at 12 East 69th St.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as parlormaid or chambermaid; best city reference. Advertiser, care of Renaghan, 229 East 100th St.

PARLORMAID.—By an experienced young girl; good reference. M. S., 20 West 12th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an American young woman; fine hand and machine sewing; by the day or month; excellent reference. S. D., care Mrs. Welburn, 181 Waverley Place.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent person as first-class seamstress and maid; can be highly recommended. 201 East 37th St.

SEWING.—Children's and infant's clothes. Mrs. K., 405 West 21st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent Swedish girl as first-class waitress in private family; best city references; wages, $18 to $20. H. P., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in all branches; takes first-class care of service; carves excellently; specialist in silver; lady can be seen. 200 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress to go out by day to wait on receptions, lunches, or dinners; highest references. 159 West 51st St., three flights, front; two days.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class city waitress; takes entire charge of dining room; gives excellent service; lady can be seen. 1,142 2d Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; understands care of silver; all kinds of salads; good reference. S. C., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a private family; fully competent; a good carver; best city reference. S. A., Box 100 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman, family washing; good sun drying. I. C. P., 130 West 33d St.

WASHING.—By a Protestant woman; wishes a family wash at her home, or to go out by the day. 148 East 54th St.; Mrs. Austen's bell.

WASHING, &c.—By a widow washing and cleaning in private families; reliable reference. Mrs. Dugan, 170 East 127th St.

WASHING.—By experienced laundress; washing, 50 cents per dozen. Smith, 110 East 41st St.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, cashier, or office work; best of references. B. C. O., 152 6th Av.

HAIRDRESSER.—Lady hairdresser, experienced in treating the scalp and hair dyeing and bleaching, wants few more customers. Miss Agnes, Box 292 Times, Up Town.

LADY WOULD LIKE POSITION OF TRUST; fond of children, first-class references. Home, 1,242 Broadway.

MASSAGE.—By operator, work at such; physicians' reference. Mrs. Ray, 241 West 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; also position for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

TO TRAVEL.—By a young girl to travel as maid in Europe or this country; good seamstress and hairdresser. 15 West 50th St., present employer's, for two days.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Upholstering in all its branches; fancy work; also excellent seamstress; best references; city or country. Mme. Therecel, 409 West 125th St.

WANTED—By thoroughly-competent colored woman, cooking; do all kinds of fine cooking; gets up dinners and lunches; best New-York references. Cook, 9 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—In private family; willing, obliging; perfectly sober; good habits; not afraid of work; thoroughly experienced; best city references from first-class New-York families; speaks French and English; last employer can be seen. Louis, 877 6th Av., top floor.

BUTLER.—A gentleman giving up housekeeping would like to find a place for his butler, a Frenchman, who is sober, honest, and thoroughly competent. Apply, G. S. Dearborn, Apartment 208, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Boulevard and 66th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; single; speaks English; 30; sober; understands his duties; care parlor floor, &c.; willing and obliging; long personal satisfactory references. Eugene, Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By young French couple; man as butler or valet; speaks English and German; wife as maid; good dressmaker; no objection to travel; best of first-class family references. Couple, Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; 32; sober, honest; understands his business thoroughly; care parlor floor, silver; useful, willing, obliging; three years' first-class personal city references; disengaged Jan. 25. Piedmoel, 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss in a private family, where second man or parlormaid is kept; age, 28; understands his business thoroughly; best city references. Butler, care of Mrs. Parrot, 333 West 21st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Thoroughly experienced; good English and American references; age, 30; single, active, and smart appearance; state wages. G. D., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly capable to take full charge of dining room; reference will certify to the same; city or country. Apply, at present employer's, 47 5th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; age 27; height 5 feet 11 inches; can furnish first-class reference from former and last employer. Mason, 135 West 62d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By Englishman and wife; six years' excellent city references; both thoroughly competent to run large establishments for New-York or Washington. A B C, 83 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—By competent, first-class butler; private family understands his business in all branches; very best city reference. L. G., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent, sober, and willing; full charge of dining room floor; best references; good valet; last employer seen. James, 1,052 3d Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple as butler and cook; to take full charge of private family; best city references. E. M., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By Swiss couple; thoroughly understand their duties in every particular; in a private family; best city references. A. L., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man in a private family as butler; first-class city references; families can be seen at any time. 224 East 35th St., two flights up.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; five years' reference from last place. J. D., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; age, 27; height, 5 feet 11 inches; can furnish first-class references from former and last employer. Mason, 135 West 62d St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent references; leaving as family is going to Europe; valets neatly if required; disengaged 29th. Present employer, 512 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man as butler in private family; ten years' first-class reference. Louis, 206 East 30th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly competent; town or country; good references. A. B. C., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. T. B., 108 West 29th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman in private family; first-class reference. G. L., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—English; lately landed; best reference; strictly temperate. W. D., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

PORTER.—By young Frenchman, speaking good English, as porter in a drug store or doctor's office. Maillet, 54 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss in private family; honest, sober; understands his duties; best references from last employer. 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a competent man as butler; thoroughly understands his duties; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—Belgian; single; understands his duties; city reference. A. N., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By single man; best city references. B. E., 661 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Personal city refrerences. J. Cadish, 626 5th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By good French cook; city or country; can be seen at house of present employer. 57 East 25th St., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

CHEF.—By Japanese; first-class chef; thoroughly understands his business; in private family; best city reference. 111 West 15th St., rear.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—By two young Englishmen as coachman and groom; single-handed; thoroughly understand their business in every respect; willing and obliging; good riders and drivers; city or country; wages no object; good references. F. L., 137 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses would like to place his coachman, whom he can recommend as first-class, good horseman; particularly good driver; most reliable in every way. 85 Park Av.; mornings.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 35; medium size; also experienced in breaking and handling of colts and road horses; city or country; references. F. H., Box 300, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; small family; thoroughly understands his business; good, careful driver; stylish appearance; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 160 pounds; first-class city references. John, 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Sober, honest, and trustworthy; twenty-five years' first-class city reference; thoroughly understands his business; twelve years with last employer, who has given up horses; can refer to him personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; sober, willing, and obliging; five years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen. M. M., 589 Park Av., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; first-class references from last employer, who can be seen. L. S. D., 12 Washington St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; aged 35; married; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; twelve years' very highest reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 35; medium size; also experienced in breaking and handling of colts and road horses; city or country; references. F. H., Box 300, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By reliable man; age, 35; married; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; stylish driver; 12 years' very best reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her coachman, who has been with her for the last five years. 477 5th Av., or J. Mullin, 102 East 76th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; good reference; or would take care of a gentleman's place; can milk; city or country. M. F. C., 183 Court St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; best city reference; twelve years with last employer, who has given up horses; can refer to personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his coachman; single Protestant; best city references; last and former employers will see any one. 122 West 50th St.

COACHMAN. — First-class; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; over nine years' personal city references; sober; willing and obliging. Curley, 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—By a young colored man; will be found neat and obliging; highest city reference. P. Jones, 161 East 60th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in all branches and is highly recommended; good rider; strictly temperate. J. C., 180 7th Av., third bell.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; single; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; last employer can be seen. Gordan, 241 East 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman as coachman; first-class four-in-hand man, and can blow the horn well. Golding, 230 West 54th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young man in country; good experience; best personal city reference. W. H., 136 East 41st St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young Englishman; married; thoroughly reliable and honest; personal references. 1,052 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; good city driver; sober; first-class reference. J. M., 227 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Danish; single; steady position; good reference. Kuhl, 636 East 143d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class; German; single; 15 years' experience; thorough knowledge in the greenhouse; landscape, fruit, and vegetable gardening; best references. C. Febens, 288 Broome St.

GARDENER and LANDSCAPE.—First-class, with long experience; German; married; now in position; would like to change. 677 Blackwell St., Long Island City.

GARDENER or USEFUL MAN.—By a young Englishman; thoroughly conversant with flowers, vegetable, and lawns; good references. E. W., Powers' Hotel, 22d St. and 3d Av.

GARDENER.—By a single young man; good vegetable gardener; milk and generally useful; steady and temperate; good reference. P. K., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By a married man on gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of cows and horses; six years in last place; reference first-class. Howe, 35 Courtlandt St., seed store.

GARDENER and USEFUL MAN.—Thorough in care of horses; good groom and driver; milk, attend furnace, &c.; good reference. J. H., 213 East 38th St.

GARDENER.—Handy with tools; married; no family; good references. Brown, care of Lang, 216 East 84th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

The Mills Where the Cotton Grows.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

They're bringin' of the cotton mills to where the cotton grows;
The snowflakes of New-England fall 'round the Georgia rose;
From the wintry east they're comin', where the wind on Plymouth blows—
They're bringin' of the cotton mills to where the cotton grows.
They've heard the word o' welcome, as it passed from mouth to mouth;
They've turned their eyes to bluer skies; they're headin' fer the South!
They're all a-crossin' of the line, where old Potomac flows—
They're bringin' of the cotton mills to where the cotton grows.
An' soon you'll see the spindles—hear the whizzin' o' the wheels,
As they blossom with the cotton of a hundred thousand fiel's;
An' you'll hear the silver jingle, and you'll tingle to your toes,
Fer they're bringin' of the cotton mills to where the cotton grows.

The Class in Geography.

From The Albany Journal.

No wonder teachers are sometimes disheartened. There was a Regents' examination held in one of the city schools the other day, and this is one of the answers to this question: "Describe British Columbia as to climate, soil, and character of the population."

Answer—British Columbia as to soil is carried on very exclusively, and as to climate is carried on very extensively, and as to production and character of the population they are not very largely carried on.

Another answer to a question was: "A sound is a shallow channel or bay in a desert."

And still another: "The equator is an imaginary circle drawn around the earth, terminating each end of the hemisphere."

Discouraging.

From The New-York Weekly.

Mrs. Highmind—It worries me sick to think how my little boy is growing up without a taste for literature.

Friend—Hasn't he any?

Mrs. Highmind—Not a bit. I bought him a beautiful bound copy of Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," and I actually had to whip him to make him read it.

The Red Flag.

From Puck.

Policeman—Hould on there! Yez can't carry a red flag in a parade.

Ensign (shrewdly)—Dis is nod von anarghist flag. Dis is von auction sign.

"Away wid yr nonsinse! Phwat hov yez got ter sell?"

"Ye vant ter zell our votes."

"Begorry!

THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY

Berlin Engaged in Celebrating the Royal Anniversary.

BIG CONCOURSE OF CROWNED HEADS

An Artillery Salute of One Hundred and One Guns Fired in the Morning — Elaborate Social Ceremonies.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Emperor William has made his birthday celebration a great spectacle. Apparently, his object has been to dazzle the people and dispel their suspicions of strife between him and the other allied monarchs in Germany. Only on supreme occasions has the city seen such a gathering of crowned heads. The Kings of Saxony and Würtemberg, the Grand Dukes of Baden, Hesse, and Oldenburg, and the Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Mecklenburg-Schwerin are here. In fact, every noteworthy German Prince, except the Regent of Bavaria, has come to lend pomp to the fêtes. With the Princes and their suites there have arrived many families of the Court nobility, who have filled the big hotels and have overflowed into the private palaces of nigh Berlin society.

All yesterday the city had a holiday aspect. Carriages with outriders rolled along the double rows of lindens. The large business houses put up their shutters early, and let their employes out to see the great people from the provincial capitals. Decorations, hastily ordered and executed, transformed the Friedrichstrasse, Leipzigerstrasse, and Unter den Linden. Every house and street of pretensions was gay with the flags of all the Federal States. The evening brought the finest illumination seen since the old Emperor's ninetieth birthday. All the big buildings were ablaze with electric lights, arranged in patriotic designs. The finest effects were produced on the large Government buildings, but the illuminations of the Dresden Bank, the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, Hertzog's Bazaar, and the electricity offices were hardly less splendid.

At 8 o'clock this morning a salute of 101 guns announced the opening of the birthday festivities. Then the massed bands of the garrison regiments passed into Unter den Linden and up to the Lustgarten, where they played the reveille. The streets through which they marched were filled with early risers, among whom were hundreds of excursionists from near-by towns. The Emperor began the day by attending religious services, after which he, all the allied monarchs, the Princes of their families, and their suites went to the arsenal. There the royal visitors and the assembled officers of all the troops stationed near Berlin heard an imperial order to this effect:

With a view of giving the troops a visible sign of the proud memories left to them by the glorious war twenty-five years ago, all military standards and flags, wherever unfolded between July 15, 1895, and May 10, 1896, shall be decorated with fresh oak leaves. Moreover, the first guns of all batteries which took part in the campaign between July 15, 1870, and May 10, 1871, shall be wreathed in oak leaves whenever used or displayed in public during the period already named.

The weather was favorable from early morning on—clear, sunny, and exhilarating. There was some show in the streets, but not enough to keep anybody at home. As the day advanced the crowds in the streets increased. The police did not enforce the Sunday closing law, and many shops did an enormous business. The Emperor was cheered loudly whenever he appeared in public.

The Reichsanzeiger publishes this letter, which the Emperor has already addressed to the Berlin City Government:

It is a quarter of a century since the German nation, in obedience to the summons of its princes, repelled unitedly the foreign aggressors, and gained those glorious victories for unity and the Fatherland which led to the re-establishment of the empire. As a lasting monument to the glorious past, I will erect, out of my own purse, statues of Brandenburg's and Prussia's princes, from the Margrave Albert to Emperor William I., in Victoria Avenue, in the Thiergarten. Each statue will be flanked with figures of the men especially renowned in the period in question.

The Emperor will decree that the Ministry of Education award annually a costly jewel, to be worn on a neck chain, to the winner in a contest of German song. Only men's glee clubs will be admitted to the contest. Several consolation prizes and decorations also will be given. Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe observed the day by giving a dinner to the Diplomatic Corps and the Chancellery this evening.

Brilliant as all the receptions and dinners in the birthday week will be, they will hardly surpass the Schleppencour which was held in the Rittersaal of the Old Castle on Wednesday. The report from Court is that the splendor of this reception has not been equalled at any function in William II.'s reign, or, in other words, at any function since the house of Hohenzollern began to rule. The Emperor received standing at the front of the throne dais. He wore the red gala uniform of the Garde du Corps, with all his orders and decorations in glittering rows across his breast.

The Empress's gown, with its enormous train, was of a gold-woven material, embroidered with silver. She, too, had on all her decorations, besides a collar and crown studded with diamonds. A long white veil, fastened under the crown, hung down her back to her train. The ladies of the court yielded little to her in magnificence of costume. The Princess Henry, the Emperor's sister-in-law, who stood near the Empress, wore a light blue brocade, with a train of the same. One step lower was the Princess Frederick Leopold, in a white satin gown, with a silver embroidered train. Her diadem was of great emeralds and chased gold. The Princess Albert of Prussia wore purple, and a diadem of diamonds and large pearls. The Princess Frederick Charles appeared in white satin and a diadem of diamonds.

Princess Frederick of Hohenzollern and Princess Victoria of Schaumburg Lippe stood near the first step of the dais. Like the others, they were glittering with diamonds and gemmed orders. The doyenne of the Diplomatic Corps, Lady Malet, wife of the English Ambassador, presented Mrs. Runyon and her daughters to the imperial couple. Among the other Americans who filed past the throne were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Evans, and Lieut. and Mrs. Vreeland, all of the United States Embassy.

After the reception and presentations, the members of the United States Embassy were entertained by Herr von Kosciol-Koscielski, formerly leader of the Poles in the Reichstag. At his table they met Herr von Wedel, Chief of the Imperial Household, the Austrian and French Ambassadors, and many high officials of State.

The fact that Kosciol-Koscielski's wife attended the Schleppencour seems to disprove the rumors that the Emperor has thrown his old Polish friend overboard. Another subject of comment was the conspicuous honors shown to the Countess of Eulenburg, wife of the ex-Premier, Botho of Eulenburg. She was selected by the Empress to present the German ladies, and was greeted by the Emperor with exceptional cordiality.

The gowns of the débutantes at the Schleppencour were models of the new styles. They were unusually simple. The most popular costume was a white silk, edged with gold, and gold-embroidered or bead silver bodice. There were a few bold designs in steel, gold, and silver beadings, made to resemble lacework.

The Berlin newspapers are fearful of a general election. Secretary Nieberding's statement, that any more radical amendments of the anti-Socialist bill would render the measure worthless to the Government, has increased the apprehension. The Vossische Zeitung says there is no doubt that the Ministers are steering directly for a dissolution and that many Deputies regard the appeal to the country as a foregone conclusion. The Emperor has conferred the decoration of the Red Eagle on Cardinal Kopp, Bishop of Breslau, and Cardinal Krementz, Bishop of Cologne. Both are adherents of a strong German policy. Their decoration is supposed to have some bearing on their attitude in the next conclave, where they are expected to exert themselves to elect a Pope favorable to the Triple Alliance.

CELEBRATED IN WASHINGTON.

The German Ambassador Hoists His Flag and Gives a Reception.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—All day long the imperial flag of Germany has floated over the embassy, announcing to the passers-by that it was the Kaiser's birthday. The Ambassador gave a large reception from 4 till 7 o'clock this afternoon in honor of the Emperor. It was a most brilliant affair. The whole embassy was open to the guests, and in the ballroom an orchestra hidden behind a beautiful tapestry played classical selections. The Ambassador and the pretty Baroness von Saurma stood in the first drawing room and greeted their visitors with a delightful cordiality, which was supplemented by the greetings of Capt. Heese, Baron von Flotow, and other members of the embassy, who took the utmost pains to entertain their guests.

The youthful Baroness looked very lovely in a gown of pink and white striped satin, with collar and trimmings of deep pink velvet. In her hand she held a bunch of deep red roses. The Misses Pauncefote, Miss Patten, Miss Jackson, Miss Stewart, Miss Daisy Rockhill, Miss May Williams, Miss Cora Cullen, Miss Bainbridge-Hoff, Miss Pitts, and Miss Ruggles, in handsome toilets, formed the assisting party. A collation was served and there the health of the Emperor was drunk in champagne by Secretary Gresham, the English Ambassador, and other guests. There were at least 500 persons present at 6 o'clock.

Among those present, in addition to the entire Diplomatic Corps and members of the Cabinet and judiciary, were Representative and Mrs. Lockwood, Representative and Mrs. Daniels, Representative and Mrs. Coombs, Mrs. and Miss Leiter, Mrs. and Miss Belknap, United States Treasurer and Mrs. and Miss Morgan, Judge and Miss Morris, Mrs. N. S. Lincoln, the Misses Drain, Dr. and Miss Glavis, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor.

A Message from Humbert.

ROME, Jan. 27.—King Humbert telegraphed birthday congratulations to the German Emperor to-day.

Many members of the Court attended the services held in the chapel of the German Embassy to-day. The chaplain's sermon was devoted to subjects suggested by the Emperor's birthday. Its leading thought was that the people should preserve their confidence in God as a shield against all dangers.

The Emperor ordered that this should be the chief subject of the sermons in all German embassies, presumably in view of the perils he apprehended from the Social Democrats.

PIG PAT SAVED A LIFE

SQUEALED WHEN MRS. CULLEN FELL INTO THE EAST RIVER.

A Schooner's Crew Was Aroused and a Sailor Jumped After the Woman —Pat May Not Die Now.

The three-masted schooner Warner Moore, now lying at Pier 13 East River, has a pig on board that has distinguished himself. The pig's name is Pat, and he lives in the steward's kitchen, but owing to his inclination to quarrel with the scullion and assail Capt. Croker and his seamen, he was recently sentenced to be killed when the vessel should start on her voyage for the West Indies.

The doomed pig, as if fully alive to the fate that awaited him, and resolved to accomplish something in the interests of humanity that would entitle him to a reprieve at the hands of Capt. Croker, saved the life of Mrs. Margaret F. Cullen of 75 Dean Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning by creating such an uproar on board the schooner when she fell into the river that he aroused the sailors.

The wind was blowing a gale that made the masts and rigging of the vessels along the East River indulge in a dismal chorus of groaning and creaking. Mrs. Cullen wandered aimlessly along the pier. When she came to the stern of the schooner she leaned over the stringpiece while attempting to read the name. She fell head foremost into the water.

Her screams were heard by the pig Pat, the only occupant of the neighboring vessels who was not fast asleep. The pig at once began squealing so vigorously that he aroused the eight sailors on board the schooner.

The steward was the first to spring from his bunk, and not understanding the cause of the uproar he at once belabored the pig with a broomstick for disturbing his slumbers. This made the pig so furious that he squealed with all his might until all the sailors on board the schooner rushed on deck to ascertain the cause of the disturbance.

One of the seamen heard the screams of Mrs. Cullen, and threw a line to her. By this time Policemen Ware and Lynch were attracted by the noise. They also saw the woman stuggling in the water, and cried out to her to keep up her courage and hold fast to the rope.

The policemen tied a rope around the waist of one of the sailors who volunteered to go to the woman's resuce. He was lowered from the side of the schooner, and as soon as he had succeeded in grasping Mrs. Cullen by the heels just as she was sinking exhausted he was hauled to the deck.

Mrs. Cullen was found to be in such a critical condition that she was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. She soon recovered, and yesterday afternoon left the hospital for her home in Brooklyn. She stated that her husband was a Captain on board one of the vessels lying around the pier, and that while endeavoring to find him she was swept into the river by a sudden gust of wind.

Pat, for being the means of saving her life, will probably get a respite at the least.

CONVENTION OF BENAI BERITH

Delegates Present from Many Cities—Officers of District Grand Lodge Chosen.

The annual convention of the Independent Order Benai Berith of District Grand Lodge No. 1 was begun yesterday at Terrace Garden. About 200 members attended the convention. There were delegates from Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, and many other cities and towns.

The principal business done yesterday was the election of officers for the coming year. Joshu Kantrowitz was elected President, B. Metzger First Vice President, H. W. Cahn Second Vice President, S. Sulzberger Treasurer, and S. Hamburger Secretary.

Isaac S. Lambert was elected Chairman of the Committee on Finance, Samuel D. Seward Chairman of the Committee on Laws, and Moritz Ellinger Chairman of the Committee on Charitable Objects and Funds. Dr. S. B. Wolfe was chosen President of District Court, and Sol Latz President of the Board of Governors.

The report of the Treasurer shows that the order is in a prosperous condition.

The convention will be in session again to-day. A delegation of twenty-one was appointed to attend a meeting which will be held in Cincinnati next May to revise the constitution. This meeting is only held once in seven years.

A Ship's Old Figurehead.

From The Baltimore American.

What is said to be the figurehead of the old English bark Lady Franklin, which was lost while rounding Cape Horn ten or fifteen years ago, was exhibited in front of a marine junk shop in Pratt Street, last week. It is stated that the figure drifted about the Atlantic for years, until covered by barnacles, when an Italian bark bound for Baltimore picked it up and brought it into port. The figure's history is obscure, but it is an exceptionally fine piece of work. It is a full-length figure, about seven feet high, of a woman in white robes. Her head is crowned with a wreath. The woman is supposed to be Lady Franklin, wife of Sir John Franklin, lost in arctic exploration.

DRINKS EASY TO OBTAIN

The City Not as "Dry" Yesterday as the Sunday Preceding.

MORE EXCISE ARRESTS WERE MADE

Morris Tekulsky's Saloon Open for the Sale of "Soft" Drinks—Few Places in the Tenderloin Open.

It was not necessary for any one to go dry yesterday, provided he had money enough to buy what he wished to drink. Anything, from pousse cafés to plain lager beer, could be had without much trouble.

The fact that Superintendent Byrnes had ordered that the saloons should be closely watched during the day did not prevent liquors being sold in a good many places in all parts of the city. Rather more freedom, in fact, was shown about keeping saloons open yesterday than there was the preceding Sunday.

Even if a bartender was arrested now and then, it did not necessarily result in closing the saloon in which he was found violating the law, unless he happened to be the only bartender the proprietor had.

Saloons were open along Park Row, and even strangers were served with the beverages they ordered. The only feature of other Sundays, when there was less talk about enforcing the excise laws, that was missing yesterday was pails of beer being carried along the streets. Saloon keepers were pretty careful about selling beer to be taken away in plain view.

Morris Tekulsky's place, in Park Row, was open yesterday afternoon just as it was the Sunday before. The place had a solemn appearance, with its cloth draperies spread before all the bottles. The curtains were also drawn, making it very dim inside. The bartender had been ordered not to sell anything but soft drinks. There was but one man in the saloon at nightfall.

There were several saloons near Mr. Tekulsky's where the bartenders had not received such strict orders, and they had a profitable trade.

Near the door of one of the larger saloons in Park Row, where men were going in and out all the time, a policeman stood looking on with admirable indifference. No one paid the slightest attention to him.

Several of the police courts showed a smaller docket of excise prisoners yesterday morning than they had on any of two or three Sundays preceding. This was noticeable in the Harlem Police Court. Some thought that the falling off in the number of arrests Sunday morning in Harlem was due to the fact that there were not so many Central Office detectives at work in citizens' clothes as there were the Sunday before.

The total number of arrests during the day, however, was larger by thirteen than on the Sunday previous.

The Tenderloin was one of the quietest places in New-York yesterday. It was well known that Superintendent Byrnes had his eye on that part of the city. He went to the Tenderloin Precinct Saturday to give special instructions. As the result the Tenderloin was moderately dry, relatively speaking.

Along Eighth and Ninth Avenues, and through Fifty-ninth Street, access could be gained to many saloons without much trouble. Some had to be entered by side doors, while ready access was given to others by the front doors. The same condition prevailed in most parts of the city.

Very early in the morning, however, most saloons were barred to those who sought admittance. For some reason there was a rapid relaxation as the day advanced.

It would be unfair to say that saloons were as open a day as yesterday. A good many were closed, and no attempt was being made to do business in them. But there were not enough closed to make it anything like a thoroughly dry Sunday.

THE EXCISE ARRESTS.

Thirteen More Prisoners Yesterday Than the Sunday Previous.

There were 194 excise arrests yesterday. The following table gives the arrests by precincts:

First	0	Twentieth	6
Second	9	Twenty-first	2
Third	0	Twenty-second	14
Fourth	0	Twenty-third	1
Fifth	11	Twenty-fourth	5
Sixth	2	Twenty-fifth	7
Seventh	2	Twenty-sixth	6
Eighth	6	Twenty-seventh	23
Ninth	5	Twenty-eighth	15
Tenth	2	Twenty-ninth	6
Eleventh	10	Thirtieth	0
Twelfth	2	Thirty-first	0
Thirteenth	2	Thirty-second	0
Fourteenth	5	Thirty-third	9
Fifteenth	5	Thirty-fourth	2
Sixteenth	6	Thirty-fifth	0
Seventeenth	1	Thirty-sixth	0
Eighteenth	11	Thirty-seventh	0
Nineteenth	3		

The arrests for violations of the excise laws during the Sunday previous were 181.

THE CHURCH LOCKED AGAINST HIM

But a Worldly Woman Gave Evangelist Nickerson Money for a Hall.

BAYPORT, L. I., Jan. 27.—With only 7 cents in his pockets, yesterday, Evangelist Nickerson found the Baptist Church in Patchogue, in which he has created excitement several times by his personal remarks, locked against him.

He went to Proprietor Weeks of Roe's Hotel, and tried to engage the parlors for a meeting this afternoon. Mr. Weeks refused to listen to the proposition at all.

The evangelist a little later had the town flooded with circulars stating that he would preach at Main Street and Ocean Avenue at 1:30 P. M. to-day, using as his text, "There was no place for him in the inn."

The evangelist and a big crowd were at the appointed place on schedule time. So were the police, and they refused to let him preach.

Napoleon Bonaparte Overton, wearing a white slouch hat and a big ulster, edged his way to the evangelist, and said:

"Come over to my barn, neighbor. Hold your meeting there. The Board of Trustees doesn't own that. You can whoop her up there as lively as you like."

The evangelist and the crowd went to Overton's barn. The evangelist was agitated. He burst into tears. His whole frame shook as he wept.

"Excuse my weakness, gentlemen," he said. "I am a servant of God, and it is hard to be used as I have been while working in the Master's vineyard. God bless the man who has opened his barn to us. I don't know who he is, but he is evidently not a member of one of the churches here.

"I had only 7 cents to my name yesterday. A woman, not a Christian woman, but a worldly woman, gave me more than money enough to hire Foresters' Hall, where I will preach to-night. Come, one and all."

A big crowd attended the night meeting.

THE TIME NOT RIPE FOR ACTION

German-American Reform Union Seceders Not Yet Ready to Organize.

The former members of the German-American Reform Union who withdrew from the organization because of differences of opinion about the details of the campaign methods just before the last election met for informal conference yesterday at the home of Carl Schurz, Pocantico Hills, Westchester County.

There had been some talk of starting an independent organization more in sympathy with the views of the gentlemen who had seceded, Jacob H. Schiff, Arthur von Briesen, Gustav H. Schwab, and James Speyer were present at the conference in Mr. Schurz's house. No resolutions were passed or formal action taken, but it was the general sentiment of all present that it would be inexpedient and unwise to start an independent organization at this time.

Mr. Schwab said that reports of an intention to start another German newspaper or of a disposition to prefer charges against Commissioner Senner or Tax Commissioner Edward Russell were untrue.

OBITUARY RECORD.

H. B. Renwick.

Henry Brevoort Renwick, a descendant of one of the oldest families in New-York, died yesterday morning at his home, 29 Park Avenue. He was seventy-eight years old. He had been ill for weeks.

Mr. Renwick was the oldest son of the late Prof. James Renwick, who for fifty years occupied the Chair of Natural Philosophy and Mechanics in Columbia College. He was born in the family mansion, then standing on the site now owned and occupied by Grace Church, on Broadway.

He entered Columbia College, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1833, at the age of sixteen. Immediately after leaving college he worked as a clerk in a dry goods store in Pearl Street. This store was burned in the great fire of 1835, and young Renwick, who had a remarkable inclination for mechanics, began the study of civil and mechanical engineering.

For a long time he was an examiner in the Patent Office in Washington, and was afterward appointed United States Inspector of Steam Vessels, being the first incumbent of that office at this port. He was engaged in many of the engineering works undertaken by the National Government, among them being the construction of breakwaters at Sandy Hook and Egg Harbor. He also took part in the Government survey which settled the boundary line between the State of Maine and the Province of New-Brunswick, Canada.

As an expert in patent cases Mr. Renwick became especially distinguished. His knowledge of mechanics caused him to be eagerly sought by the most eminent patent lawyers of the time.

Mr. Renwick was a member of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, where he was for forty years a vestryman and warden, having been for many years the senior warden, as his grandfather was before him, and was very active in church affairs. Upon his judgment and advice the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, rector of the Church, largely relied.

It was while Dr. Rylance was conducting the service yesterday morning that a message came to him announcing the death of his old friend. The preacher was so affected by the intelligence that he dismissed the congregation with the blessing, leaving his sermon unfinished.

Mr. Renwick was the oldest of three brothers, the survivors being James R. Renwick, an architect, and Edward H. Renwick, also an acknowledged authority in patents. He was a giant in stature, being 6 feet 3 inches in height. He leaves a wife, formerly Miss Margaret Brevoort; a son, James A. Renwick, and a daughter, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick.

William H. Wisner.

William H. Wisner died yesterday at his residence, 18 West Twelfth Street, after a brief illness. He was one of the old merchants of this city. He was born here in 1806, and was in his eighty-ninth year.

When very young he was sent to Goshen, N. Y., where the family resided, and there he received his education. He subsequently engaged in the grocery business in this city, and was for many years one of the most prominent and best-known men in the tea-importing trade. He retired from business ten years ago.

Mr. Wisner was the great-grandson of Henry Wisner, who was a member of the Continental Congress and took an active part in the Revolution. He was also the grandson of Gabriel Wisner, who was killed at the battle of Minisink.

He was a member of the Century Club, of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the St. Nicholas Society, and was a Director in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. His wife died three years ago. Seven children survive him.

Mr. Wisner was a member of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, and was a liberal subscriber to charitable institutions. The funeral will take place from St. Ann's at 4 o'clock tomorrow, and the burial will be in the family plot at Goshen.

Frank Van Sant.

Frank Van Sant, the cartoonist, died in his office, in Chambers Street, late Saturday night. Although but twenty-four years old, his talent had secured wide recognition. When quite young he showed an aptitude for cartooning, and was employed on The Baltimore Morning Herald. He worked on that paper for four years. He came to this city five years ago. He will be buried in Baltimore.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—United States District Judge John Erskine, retired, died suddenly yesterday at his home, in Atlanta, Ga. For nineteen years he was Judge of the District of Georgia, and was a power for good in the days of reconstruction. He was a native of Ireland, a member of the famous Erskine family, and a man noted for his firmness and exact justice on the bench and his courteousness at all times. He was eighty-two years old. He leaves one child, Mrs. Willard Ward of this city. Judge Erskine was an intimate friend of Edwin Booth.

—Prof. Arthur Cayley died in London Saturday night. He was born at Richmond, England, in 1821, was educated at Cambridge, and entered the profession of law. In 1863 he became Sadlerian Professor of Pure Mathematics at Cambridge. He was a corresponding member of several academies on the Continent, and received numerous degrees from Continental universities in recognition of his scientific work. In 1882 he delivered a course of mathematical lectures in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

—The Rev. F. G. Hibbard, D. D., of Clifton Springs, died yesterday in Rochester, N. Y., aged eighty-four years. He was one of the best-known ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New-York State, and was also widely known throughout the denomination over the country. He was an ecclesiastic author and editor of note.

—Col. J. H. Sandwith, the newly appointed administrator for Dominica, died in London yesterday.

PREPARING A SWEDISH DELICACY

"Yon Yonson" Heege Describes the Process in "Little Scandinavia."

"In 'Little Scandinavia', which includes two or three of the counties in Northern Wisconsin where the Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes have settled in great numbers," says Gus Heege, the impersonator of Yon Yonsen and the originator of Swedish dialect comedy on the stage, "butchering week each Fall is one of the busiest and merriest times of the whole year. I lived for a time up in that section studying the Swedish character for the purpose of getting material for my new comedy, 'A Venuine Yentleman,' which Mr. Litt will produce for me in the Spring. The entire family—mother, father, and children—have a hand in the work, and they are frequently assisted by the nearest neighbors, who sometimes come three or four miles across the hills.

"Butchering with the Scandinavians means the saving and utilization of every part of the beef or hog which has the smallest value. Even the blood is preserved, and it appears later in the Winter, when the thermometer is down below zero and supplies are short, in the form of blood pudding or blood cake, both of which are nourishing as well as toothsome dishes. The preparation of these compounds is entirely the work of the women and the smaller children. As soon as the men are ready to begin the work of killing, the mother comes out with her hands full of pans and pails, and the boys and girls follow with little wisps of brooms or twigs bound up in neat bundles. The blood of the animal is caught in the pans and the children are soon at work stirring it with the twigs in order to keep the fibrin from collecting in clots. Many a little arm grows weary before the mother says the blood has been sufficiently stirred and the pans are borne into the house.

"Here a quantity of rye meal is added and the stirring is resumed until the mass is thoroughly mixed and of the consistency of dough. Salt, pepper, and sage are sprinkled over the combination, and it is set aside to freeze. In cooking it the cake is sliced up and fried on a hot griddle with ham or pork. In taste it resembles sausage, but the flavor is much finer. Sometimes pieces of scrap meat are mixed in with the blood, and the combination is then called blood sausage. When enough meal has been added, the pudding can be relied until it becomes as hard as stone, and in that form it will keep in good condition for an almost unlimited time.

"Blood cake and blood sausage may be bought at almost any Swedish meat market, and its consumption has increased to such an extent that some of the packing houses make it as a staple article."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Providence, R. ... Jan. 27.—The main building of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Kingston, was burned this forenoon. It was a stone structure, four stories high, 60 by 80 feet, and cost $32,000. Forty-two students roomed on the four floors. In the basement was the carpenter shop and a room for teaching physics. In addition to the loss on the building, which belonged to the State, there is a loss of about $2,000 on furniture, books, and personal effects belonging to the students.

TIME TO TELL INCOMES

Revenue Collectors Are Ready with Blanks to be Filled Out.

QUESTIONS THE RICH MUST ANSWER

Taxpayers Have Until March to Figure Out What They Must Pay —Where the Money Will Be Received.

John A. Sullivan and Edward Grosse, Internal Revenue Collectors for the districts which include New-York City, expect to be very busy from now till March 1 getting the machinery for collecting the income tax in operation.

They are now prepared to distribute blanks for statements—or returns—that are to be filled out and filed. These returns may be had on application at the offices of the Collectors.

There are two forms of returns. One, known as Form 365, is for individuals. It contains the following questions, which must be answered in the spaces left for that purpose:

1. Gross receipts, credits, earnings, and gains from any business or interest therein, wherever carried on.
2. From rents accruing during the year.
3. From profits realized on sale of real estate purchased since Dec. 31, 1892.
4. From farming operations; proceeds from sale of live stock, proceeds from sale of agricultural products.
5. Money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance.
6. Premium on bonds, stocks, notes, or coupons.
7. Income from profession, trade, or other employment, except stated salary or pay.
8. From salary, compensation, or pay for particular services, and not including salary or compensation received from the United States.
9. For salary or compensation received for services in the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States, including salary of Senators, Representatives, or Delegates to Congress.
10. From gains and profits, divided or undivided, of any partnership.
11. From interest received or accrued within the year upon all notes, bonds, mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectible.
12. From interest or coupons paid or accrued on any bonds or other evidence of indebtedness of any corporation, company, or association.
13. For dividends or interest paid or accrued on the stock, capital, or deposits of any corporation, company, or association.
14. Income of wife or minor child, computed on the same basis as this return.
15. From all sources not above enumerated, viz.: The deductions provided for by law, as an offset against the total income, are as follows: $4,000, exemption by law.
2. Interest which has become due, or which has been paid during the year.
3. National, State, county, school, or municipal taxes paid within the year, not including taxes assessed against local benefits.
4. Amount expended in the purchase or production of live stock or produce sold within the year.
5. Necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business occupation or profession and not elsewhere deducted in this return.
6. Losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms, or shipwreck and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise and not already deducted as ascertained profits.
7. Actual loss on sales of real estate purchased since Dec. 31, 1892.
8. Debts ascertained within the year to be worthless and not elsewhere deducted in this return.
9. Cost price of material purchased for manufacture or resale not increasing stock on hand Dec. 31, 1893.
10. Dividends heretofore included in the statement of profits, under Paragraph 13, received from corporations, companies, or associations on which the tax of 2 per cent. has once been paid by such corporation.

A cross-examination is appended, the questions of which are as follows and must be answered explicitly:

1. Had your wife or any minor child or children of yours any income last year?
2. Have you included such income or incomes in this return?
3. Have you kept books of account?
4. Is your income herein estimated or taken from your books?
5. What are the particular items of losses set forth by you opposite Paragraph 6 of deductions, and when did each occur?
6. Are you a citizen of the United States, and what is your occupation?
7. How did you determine that debts returned by you as worthless could not be collected?
8. What were the necessary expenses and the amount of each class included in the amount set opposite Paragraph 5 of deductions?

All persons receiving incomes over $3,500 must file returns answering the questions asked. The tax is applied to all incomes over $4,000.

Form 366, for corporations, omits the four-thousand-dollar clause. Other questions as applicable to corporations are left out, and questions meeting the requirements are substituted.

Mr. Sullivan, Collector for the Second District, said last evening: "I expect to make a canvass of all the taxpayers in my district. If, however, a taxpayer should not be visited by one of my deputies, that omission will not exempt him from liability to the tax.

"I have already received a limited supply of the return blanks, and expect to get more in a few days. I also expect to be authorized to increase the force in my office.

"Under ordinary circumstances we shall take a man's oath as to his income without question. I do not suppose that persons receiving over $4,000 income will be likely to swear falsely. I do not apprehend trouble in that direction."

The offices of the Second District are at 114 Nassau Street. The offices of the Third District are at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue.

The line bounding the Second District runs as follows: From Catherine Street, east side, east to the Bowery, to the north side of Canal Street; thence to the east side of Mott Street, to the south side of Houston Street; thence to the east side to the Bowery, and Fourth Avenue to the north side of Fourteenth Street, to the east of Sixth Avenue, to the north side of Twenty-fourth Street, and thence to the North River.

The rest of the city is included in the Third District, excepting the annexed district lying north of the Harlem River. This belongs properly to the Albany, or Fourteenth District, which extends north from the Harlem River to the Canadian boundary.

The First District includes Long Island and Staten Island.

There are six districts in the State. The First District includes Long Island and Staten Island. The Twenty-first District has its headquarters at Syracuse, and the Twenty-eighth has its headquarters at Rochester.

Minors whose incomes are $3,500 or over must file returns through guardians. The rule also applies to estates and persons disqualified by law to act for themselves.

The gross, not the net amount of income, must be filed. The tax must be paid in the district where the return is filed.

Non-residents who derive incomes from any business in this country must file returns in the district where the business is conducted.

The interest on all bonds of the United States, excepting the 2 per cent. funded loan of 1891, 4 per cent. funded loan of 1907, and 5 per cent. funded loan of 1904, must be included in returns.

Expenses for medical attendance, store accounts, family supplies, wages of domestic servants, board, room, or house rent, cannot be included in deductions from incomes. These are included in the $4,000 deduction.

Professional fees, as those of doctors and lawyers, should be included in the statement. Interest accruing during the year which is collectable must be returned though not collected at the time.

The Hotel Night Clerk.

From The Hotel Mail.

It has always been a source of wonder among outsiders that the night clerk should not be one of the highest-salaried officials of a hotel, instead of being, as he actually is, one of the worst paid. Certainly no day functionary, except the manager, has so much responsibility, and even the manager is less likely to be caught without adequate means to act. The night clerk is proprietor, manager, and superintendent combined during the most critical hours of the twenty-four, and yet ranks in pay and preferment far below the room clerks. Inquiries of practical men have never elicited any satisfactory explanation of this, the stock answer being that the night clerk is often merely regarded as a watchman.

Special Final Offering

Furs and Cloaks.

Wool Seal Capes, Sable Collar, $20.00 each; reduced from $35.00.

Electric Seal Capes, 30 inches long, $20.00; reduced from $30.00 and $35.00.

Astrachan Capes, $10.00, $15.00 and $20.00; reduced from $20.00 and $30.00.

Seal Sacques now sold for the value of the fur.

Cloaks, $5.00, $10.00 and $15.00 each; odd lots, formerly sold from $15.00 to $50.00.

A number of Ladies' Suits at $10.00 each, to close; many worth $20.00 to $30.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Exercises by Young Men's Christian Association Members in Twenty-nine Brooklyn Churches.

The forty-first anniversary of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated yesterday in twenty-nine different churches in that city.

At the Church of the Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen Streets, addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, the pastor, and by President Merrill E. Gates, LL. D., of Amherst College.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler and the Rev. Dr. John Fox were the speakers at the Second Presbyterian Church, Remsen and Clinton Streets.

At the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Clinton and Lafayette Avenues, the speakers were President Andrew V. V. Raymond of Union College and the Rev. Thomas B. McLeod.

At the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington and Greene Avenues, the Rev. Dr. George E. Reed of Dickinson College and the Rev. Herbert Welch were the speakers.

At the First Reformed Church, Seventh Avenue and Carroll Street, the speakers were President Andrew V. V. Raymond of Union College and the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar.

The principal services were held at the Central Association Building, in Fulton, near Bond Street, in the afternoon. Secretary Robert E. Speer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions made an address, and the annual report was read by Frederick A. Cottrell.

Walter C. Douglass spoke at the Eastern District Branch and Edwin F. See at the Prospect Park Branch on "The Associations of the Young Men of the World."

In the Eastern District there were services in the following churches:

Church of the Redeemer, Ross Street, near Bedford Avenue, the Rev. S. G. Weiskotten presiding. Address by Walter C. Douglass, General Secretary Philadelphia Association. Annual reports were read by O. W. Van Campen, Jr., and C. H. Van Buren.

St. John's Methodist Episcopal, Bedford Avenue and Wilson Street, the Rev. J. Wesley Johnson presiding. An address was delivered by President George E. Reed, D. D., of Dickinson College, and the annual reports were read by O. W. Van Campen, Jr., and A. S. Richey.

First Baptist, Lee Avenue and Keap Street, the Rev. D. C. Eddy presiding. Address by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, pastor of First Presbyterian Church. Annual report by Edward McGarvey and William D. Liddle.

Ainslie Street Presbyterian, Ainslie and Ewan Streets, the Rev. R. S. Dawson presiding. Address by George A. Warburton, General Secretary Railroad Branch New-York Association. Annual reports by George W. Schaedls and Louis Neff.

Christ Protestant Episcopal, Bedford Avenue, near Division, the Rev. James H. Darlington presiding. Address by Walter C. Douglass, General Secretary of the Philadelphia Association. Annual reports by D. H. Moore and L. V. Sanford.

New-England Congregational, South Ninth Street, near Driggs Avenue, the Rev. Alexander Lewis presiding. Address by Luther D. Wishard, Foreign Secretary International Committee. Annual reports by Frank Wenzel and C. H. Van Buren.

Epiphany's Anniversary Services.

The fifth anniversary of the consecration of the Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany, on Second Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Burtsell's old charge, was celebrated yesterday.

A solemn high mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Prendegast, the pastor, assisted by the Rev. John P. Lonergan as deacon, the Rev. Albert B. Bader as sub-deacon, and the Rev. Daniel C. Cunnion as master of ceremonies.

The Very Rev. J. Higgins, O. P., preached the sermon. After alluding briefly to the occasion of the anniversary, he took for his subject, "The Infallible Teaching Church." The old temples, he said, led up to Christ, and with the coming of Christ came the Infallible Church. It is absolutely necessary, he said, to have an infallible authority in religious matters, as to have a court of final appeal in civil affairs, and when Christ Himself appointed that authority, there could be no errors made by His vicar.

Dr. Burtsell, although invited, was unable to be present.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—John Flannigan, twenty-eight years old, of 67 West End Avenue, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, was run over and killed while switching cars at the foot of Sixtieth Street and the North River at 7 o'clock last evening.

—John Mason, a brakeman on the West Shore Railroad, who lived at Kingston, N. Y., died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday morning from injuries received by falling from a car on Saturday in the Weehawken yards.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the first degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Tuscan Room, Masonic Temple.

—Nine deaths from grip were reported at the offices of the Board of Health yesterday.

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DANGERS OF PESSIMISM

Dr. Talmage Preaches on David's Insult to the Human Race.

TO HAVE OUTDOOR MEETINGS SOON

Thousands Again Turned Away from the Academy of Music—What Other Preachers Said.

Several thousand people were again turned away from the Academy of Music yesterday. This fact impelled the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage to announce to those who were successful in gaining admittance that, as soon as the weather moderates, he will hold open-air overflow meetings, prior to or after his regular service, for the benefit of those who are crowded out of the Academy.

Dr. Talmage began his service yesterday afternoon with a brief Bible lesson. He took that portion of the seventeenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, commencing with the twenty-second verse: "Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars' Hill, and said, Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious."

"In order perfectly to understand this verse," he said, "it is necessary to be familiar with the geographical position of Mars' Hill and the Acropolis.

"Mars' Hill is a mere rock of basalt, on which the steps occupied by the Assembly can still be seen. The people got Paul on Mars' Hill, not out of compliment, but to deride his religion.

"They were an idolatrous people, and had a god for everything. In Athens alone they had 30,000 idols, and, not knowing to whom to dedicate another, they called it the Unknown God.

"The meeting broke up in a riot. They would not believe in the God who made the world, whose Word was preached to them by Paul. They were linked to their 30,000 gods in Athens, and would not give them up. But they allowed Paul to worship his Unknown God."

Dr. Talmage preached yesterday upon "The Dangers of Pessimism," and took his text from Psalms, 116, xi.: "I said in my haste, All men are liars." Dr. Talmage said:

"Swindled, betrayed, persecuted, David, in a paroxysm of petulance and rage, thus insulted the human race. David himself falsified when he said 'All men are liars.' He apologizes and says he was unusually provoked, and that he was hasty when he hurled such universal denunciation. 'I said in my haste,' and so on. It was in him only a momentary triumph of pessimism.

"There is ever and anon, and never more than now, a disposition abroad to distrust everybody, and, because some bank employes defraud, to distrust all bank employes; and because some police officers have taken bribes, to believe that all policemen take bribes; and because divorce cases are in the courts, to believe that most, if not all, marriage relations are unhappy. There are men who seem rapidly coming to adopt this creed: All men are liars, scoundrels, thieves, libertines.

"When a new case of perfidy comes to the surface, these people clap their hands in glee. It gives piquancy to their breakfast if the morning newspaper discloses a new exposure, or a new arrest. They grow fat on vermin. They join the devils in hell in jubilation over recreancy and pollution. If some one arrested is proved innocent, it is to them a disappointment. They would rather believe evil than good. They are vultures, preferring carrion. They would like to be on a committee to find something wrong. They wish that as eyeglasses have been invented to improve the sight, and trumpets have been invented to help the hearing, a corresponding instrument might be invented for the nose, to bring nearer a malodor.

"Pessimism says of the Church: 'The majority of the members are hypocrites, although it is no temporal advantage to be a member of the Church, and therefore there is no temptation to hypocrisy.' Pessimism says that the influence of newspapers is only bad, and that they are corrupting the world; when the fact is that they are the mightiest agency for the arrest of crime and the spread of intelligence, and the printing press, secular and religious, is setting the nations free. The whole tendency of things is toward cynicism, and the gospel of Smash-up. We excuse David of the text for a paroxysm of disgust, because he apologizes for it to all the centuries, but it is a deplorable fact that many have taken the attitude of perpetual distrust and anathematization. These are, we must admit, deplorable facts, and we would not hide or minify them.

"We are not much encouraged to find that the great work of official reform in New-York City begins by a proposition by the liquor dealers to break the law by keeping their saloons open on Sunday from 2 o'clock in the afternoon to 11 at night. Never since America was discovered has there been a worse insult to sobriety and decency and religion, than that proposition. That proposition is equal to saying: 'Let law and order and religion have a chance on Sunday forenoons, but Sunday afternoons open all the gates of evil, and alcohol, and Schiedam schnapps, and sour mash, and Jersey lightning, and the variegated swill of breweries, and drunkenness, and crime. Consecrate the first half of the Sunday to God, and the last half to the devil. Let the children on their way to Sunday schools in New-York at 3 o'clock in the afternoon meet the alcoholism that does more than all other causes combined to rob children of their fathers and mothers, and strew the land with helpless orphanage. Surely, strong drink can kill enough people and destroy enough families and sufficiently crowd the almshouses and penitentiaries in six days of the week without giving it an extra half day for pauperism and assassination.'

"Although we are not very jubilant over a municipal reform that opens the exercises by a doxology to rum, we have full faith in God, and in the Gospel, which will yet sink all iniquity as the Atlantic Ocean melts a flake of snow. What we want, and what I believe we will have, is a great religious awakening that will moralize and Christianize our great populations, and make them superior to temptations, whether unlawful or legalized. So I see no cause for disheartenment. Pessimism is a sin, and those who yield to it cripple themselves for the war, on one side of which are all the forces of darkness, led on by Apollyon, and on the other side of which are all the forces of light, led on by the Omnipotent. I risk the statement that the vast majority of people are doing the best they can. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand of the officials of the municipal and the United States Governments are honest. Out of a thousand bank Presidents and cashiers, nine hundred and ninety-nine are worthy the position they occupy. Out of a thousand merchants, mechanics, and professional men, nine hundred and ninety-nine are doing their duty as they understand it. Out of one thousand engineers and conductors and switchmen, nine hundred and ninety-nine are true to their responsible positions. It is seldom that people arrive at positions of responsibility until they have been tested over and over again.

"If the theory of the pessimist were accurate, society would long ago have gone to pieces, and civilization would have been submerged with barbarism, and the wheel of the centuries would have turned back to the dark ages. A wrong impression is made that because two men falsify their bank accounts, those two wrongdoers are blazoned before the world, while nothing is said in praise of the hundreds of bank clerks who have stood at their desks year in and year out until their health is well-nigh gone, taking not a pin's worth of that which belongs to others for themselves, though with skilful stroke of pen they might have enriched themselves, and built their country-seats on the banks of the Hudson or the Rhine. It is a mean thing in human nature that men and women are not praised for doing well, but only excoriated when they do wrong.

"By divine arrangement the most of the families of the earth are at peace, and the most of those united in marriage have for each other affinity and affection. They may have occasional differences, and here and there a season of pout, but the vast majority of those in the conjugal relation chose the most appropriate companionship, and are happy in that relation. You hear nothing of the quietude and happiness of such homes, though nothing but death will them part. But one sound of marital discord makes the ears of a continent, and perhaps of a hemisphere, alert. The one letter that ought never to have been written, printed in a newspaper, makes more talk than the millions of letters that crowd the Post Offices, and weigh down the mail-carriers, with expressions of honest love. Tolstoi, the great Russian author, is wrong when he prints a book for the depreciation of marriage. If your observation has put you in an attitude of deploration for the marriage state, one or two things is true in regard to you; you have either been unfortunate in your acquaintanceship, or you yourself are morally rotten. The world, not as rapid as we would like but still with long strides, is on the way to the scenes of beatitude and felicity which the Bible depicts. The man who cannot see this is wrong, either in his heart, or liver, or spleen.

"Really, if I thought the human race were as determined to be bad, and getting worse, as the pessimists represent, I would think it was hardly worth saving. If, after hundreds of years of Gospelization, no improvement has been made, let us give it up and go at something else besides praying and preaching. My opinion is that if we had enough faith in quick results, and could go forth rightly equipped with the Gospel call, the battle for God and righteousness would end with this nineteenth century, and the twentieth century, only five or six years off, would begin the millennium, and Christ would reign, either in person on some throne set up between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, or in the institutions of mercy and grandeur set up by his ransomed people. Discouraged work will meet with defeat. Expectant and buoyant work will gain the victory. Start out with the idea that all men are liars and scoundrels, and that everybody is as bad as he can be, and that society and the Church and the world are on the way to demolition, and the only use you will ever be to the world will be to increase the value of lots in a cemetery. We need a more cheerful front in all our religious work. People have enough trouble already, and do not want to ship another cargo of trouble in the shape of religiosity. If religion has been to you a peace, a defense, an inspiration, and a joy, say so. Say it by word of mouth; by pen in your right hand; by face illumined with a divine satisfaction. If this world is ever to be taken for God, it will not be by groans, but by hallelujahs. If we could present the Christian religion as it really is, in its true attractiveness, all the people would accept it, and accept it right away. The cities, the nations, would cry out: 'Give us that! Give it to us in all its holy magnetism and gracious power! Put that salve on our wounds! Throw back the shutters for that morning light! Knock off those chains with that silver hammer! Give us Christ—His pardon, His peace, His comfort, His heaven! Give us Christ in song; Christ in sermon; Christ in book; Christ in living example!'

"There is a man seated or standing very near you. Do not look at him, for it might be unnecessary embarrassment. Only a few minutes ago he came down off the steps of an happy a home as there is in this or any other city. Fifteen years ago, by reason of his dissipated habits his home was a horror to wife and children. What that woman went through with in order to preserve respectability and hide her husband's disgrace is a tragedy which it would require a Shakespeare or Victor Hugo to write out in five tremendous acts. Shall I tell it? He struck her! Yes, the one who at the altar he had taken with vows so solemn they made the orange blossoms tremble! He struck her! He made the beautiful holidays 'a reign of terror.' Instead of his supporting her, she supported him. The children had often heard him speak the name of God, but never in prayer, only in profanity. It was the saddest thing on earth that I can think of—a destroyed home!

"Walking along the street one day, an impersonation of all wretchedness, he saw a sign at the door of a Young Men's Christian Association. 'Meeting for men only.' He went in, hardly knowing why he did so, and sat down by the door, and a young man was in broken voice and poor grammar telling how the Lord had saved him from a dissipated life, and the man back by the door said to himself, why cannot I have the Lord do the same thing for me, and he put his hands, all atremble, over his bloated face and said: 'Oh, God, I want that! must have that!' And God said: 'You shall have it, and you have it now!' And the man came out, and went home a changed man.

"That home has turned from 'Paradise Lost' to 'Paradise Regained.' The wife sings all day long at her work for she is so happy, and the children rush out into the hall at the first rattle of the father's key in the door-latch to welcome him with caresses, and questions of, 'What have you brought me?' They have family prayers. They are altogether on the road to heaven, and when the journey of life is over, they will live forever in each other's companionship. Two of their darling children are there already, waiting for father and mother to come up. What changed that man? What reconstructed that home? What took that wife who was a slave of fear and drudgery, and made her a queen on a throne of affection? I hear a whispering all through this assemblage. I know what you are saying: 'That's religion! Yes, that's religion!' My Lord and my God, give us more of it!

"Why, my hearers from all parts of the earth, do you not get this bright, and beautiful, and radiant, and blissful, and triumphant thing for yourselves, then go home telling all your neighbors on the Pacific, or in Nova Scotia, or in Louisiana, or Maine, or Brazil, or England, or Italy, or any part of the round world, that they may have it, too; have it for the asking; have it now? Mind you, I do not start from the pessimistic standpoint that David did, when he got mad and said in his haste, 'All men are liars!' or from the creed of others, that every man is as bad as he can be. I rather think from your looks that you are doing about as well as you can in the circumstances in which you are placed, but I want to invite you up into heights of safety, and satisfaction, and holiness, as much higher than those which the world affords as Everest, the highest mountain in the earth, is higher than your front doorstep.

"Here He comes now. Who is it? I might be alarmed and afraid if I had not seen Him before and heard His voice. I thought He would come before I got through with this sermon. Stand back and make way for Him. He comes with scars all around His forehead; scars in the centre of both hands stretched out to greet you; scars on the instep of both the feet with which He advances; scars on the breast under which throbs the great heart of sympathy which feels for you. I announce Him. I introduce Him to you: Jesus of Bethlehem, and Olivet and Golgotha. Why comest Thou hither this Winter day, Thou of the Springtime and summery heavens?' He answers: To give all this audience pardon for guilt, condolence for grief, whole regiments of help for day of battle, and eternal life for the dead! What response shall I give Him? In your behalf and in my own behalf I hail Him with the ascription: 'Unto Him who hath loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and His Father, to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen.'"

MAN'S DOUBLE NATURE.

Dr. Lyman Abbott Does Not Believe that Adam Fell.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached, as usual, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

He announced prior to his sermon that the efforts which the congregation had made to prevent the licensing of two new saloons near the Brooklyn entrance to the bridge had been successful. The arguments that he and others used before the Commissioners, he said, were such as showed that there was no need for more saloons, as there are already thirty within two blocks of the bridge entrance.

"We based our arguments on facts," he continued, "and were listened to, and accomplished our object. In matters of this sort the people of Brooklyn will find that the present administration will give them every opportunity to make their wishes known, and will give them equal consideration with those whom they oppose."

Dr. Abbott's sermon was upon man's spiritual and animal natures, and he declared that he believed in the evolution of man. He attributed all of man's animal and lower passions and desires to the uneradicated animal that still exists in him.

His text was from the seventh chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, and included verses 21 to 25. : "I find them a law, that, when I would do good, evil is present with me. For I delight in the law of God after the inward man. But I see another law in my members, warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members. O wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me from the body of this death? I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord. So then with the mind I myself serve the law of God; but with the flesh the law of sin."

"I have read," said Dr. Abbott, "the story of a Siberian prisoner working in the mines chained to a comrade for weeks and months, until at last the comrade, through sickness and toil, died, and for days the living was fastened to the dead before his condition was discovered and he was liberated.

"Paul's figure here is similar to that of the living chained to the dead. I am bound to a dead man. Who shall deliver me from this body, this body from which it seems impossible for me to escape, the bonds of the flesh, the sin that dwelleth in me?

"This chapter cannot be analyzed by philosophers. It is not susceptible of such an analysis as philosophers would give to it. Paul was a philosopher, and as such he wrote his Epistle. He was such a philosopher as Browning, filled with poetic and dramatic fancies. He sees life in all of its various phases, he observes all that there is in it, and he portrays it as he sees it.

"He cannot be classed with Shakespeare and the other great dramatic poets, neither can he be classed with Kant and the great philosophers, and yet there is more of Shakespeare than there is of Kant in his writings.

"He poetically and philosophically describes what he has felt, and lived, and knows to exist in himself, and so knows to exist in others."

To emphasize the words of St. Paul, which he had taken for his text, and "to get the play and dramatic force of St. Paul's writing in the chapter from which it was taken," Dr. Abbott read his own translation of the entire chapter, and declared it to be more literal than that which is given in the printed and accepted versions, and said that it showed more forcibly the philosophic reasoning which St. Paul wished to express and convey.

"Traditional theology," he said, "supposes that God made man perfect; but what is meant by perfect traditional theology does not disclose. The idea of man being created perfect has been carried to such an extent that I know of an instance in which a Methodist minister in Connecticut stated to his congregation that so great was Adam's perfection that he had a knowledge of the telegraph.

"Adam, although perfect from the point of view of traditional theology, fell when he was tempted with an apple, a temptation which even a schoolboy is able to resist.

"Evolution takes a very different view of man and holds that he is the result of a slower process in which his lower physical and his lower moral attributes and conditions have been lifted up to their present higher conditions.

"You cannot reconcile the idea of the perfect man of traditional theology with the man of the evolutionary theory.

"The doctrine of the fall of man from a state of perfection is not to be found in the Bible outside of the third chapter of Genesis. Christ never refers to Adam's fall. John, Peter, Matthew, Jude, and the others never do. St. Paul does so only once, and then mentions it incidentally to illustrate only.

"It is generally asserted and believed that sin came through Adam. It is as universal as humanity, said, therefore, grace came.

"I am not a believer in the perfect man of traditional theology. I am a believer in evolution, and I believe, frankly, that I do not believe in the third chapter of Genesis. I consider it to be a legend of the early writers, which some early poet took up like the Arthurian legends were taken up, and worked into it a sort of spiritual life and that as such it has come down to us.

"When Paul came to portray the drama of sin he had nothing to say about Adam or original sin. He spoke of man as he found him in himself, and he said: 'There are two men in me. I am anchored to a dead man.' He spoke of the desires of the flesh and of the desires of the spirit. Two natures at war with each other, the fleshly nature at war with the conscience. He said: 'I have those natures in me, and it is the fleshly nature that is drawing me back and down and away from my spiritual nature.'

"This idea of St. Paul's is the idea of evolution. It does not matter whether you start from one point or the other, God began in one way, and the result was the same.

"In point of fact, every one of us has in him to-day this double nature of the theory of evolution. We have the spiritual desires, and we have the desires and passions of the animal nature in its imperfect form.

"This view of life thus throws some light on the strange mystery of initial life. Life is not understood. What I am working out in my life I do not understand. I know that I am unable to carry out my conceptions. I can build 'castles in Spain,' but cannot make the realities. We do not understand life, because we cannot understand what life is for.

"Youth cannot understand the life of middle age, and the man of middle age cannot understand the life of old age. The earthly cannot understand the heavenly. The bird in the egg cannot understand the bird in the air. The worm in the chrysalis cannot understand the moth on the wing.

"We are to obey the Divine orders, although we do not understand life from the point of view from which we may consider it.

"Sin is not an accident or a blunder. God did not attempt to do something, and get thwarted by the devil. Virtue cannot be wrought without sin; virtue is the overcoming of sin. Sin is the inevitable result of disobeying God's laws.

"The notion that God was defeated in the Garden of Eden, the notion that He could win His victory over sin only by the sacrifice of His son, is discouraging and disheartening to the last degree.

"The notion that God is lifting us up and helping us to overcome our lower nature is full of inspiration and hope. When man falls he falls downward, not upward. When man has come to see that there is something better, and goes back to his old estate, he has fallen. I don't think Adam fell. A child in its mother's arms, who goes wrong and thus knowing it to be a wrong, has not fallen.

"When we are lifted up and come to recognize that there is something higher than the law of appetite and greed derived from the animals, when we know the higher law and go back again to our lower estate, we have fallen.

"You cannot throw the responsibility of your sin on Adam. There are men who feel that way, and wish to make Adam bear it, but you can't toss it off on him.

"We of to-day, would be pleased to change with Adam. There isn't a man in this house who hasn't done worse than Adam did. It is the sin of the animal that is in us, striving to conquer the higher nature. The responsibility of this sin is something we cannot escape, so the degradation of this sin is something unspeakable.

"If we could but realize that it is the tiger, the ape, the peacock that is in us, that is dragging us down! Every indulgence of an appetite is dragging us down to the estate of the swine; the lie, to the serpent; vanity to the animals that love to plume themselves, and others to the estate from which they came. If we could only realize these things what a different thing sin would seem to us.

"We see in the strike which exists, what terrible things self-will, passion, and hate are when they take possession of man. Your natures are the same as those of the men who are responsible for the condition of affairs, only that your higher nature has taught you self-control. This you have obtained through God.

"Evolution is not man pressing himself up from the animal; it is God driving man up from the animal. And if God be for us, who can be against us? God says out of your very animalism, you shall be saved, for in all this degradation of ours are we not the sons of God? And although it does not now appear to us what we shall be, we shall be like Him."

INFLUENCE OF EARLY TEACHINGS.

Dr. Parkhurst Preaches on the Disappointments of the Prodigal Son.

The Madison Square Presbyterian Church was crowded to the doors yesterday morning with people eager to hear the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst preach.

Dr. Parkhurst scrupulously avoided all reference to his recent visit to Chicago, as well as to matters of municipal reform, in which he takes such an active interest. He selected the story of the Prodigal Son as a text for a very powerful sermon to members of his church to whom he expects to administer the sacrament next Sunday, and also to members of his congregation not yet on a footing of church membership.

The first point in Dr. Parkhurst's discourse was the utter disappointment of the prodigal in the worldly pleasures for which he had dissipated his time and his fortune. The Prodigal did not enjoy that kind of life nearly as much as he expected. His scheme had collapsed. His experiments had fallen down. He was tired, ragged, and hungry. He concluded he had better go home. Home still had latent ties for him. True, he ran away from his father, but he really took his father with him.

The moral Dr. Parkhurst drew from this was the impossibility of absolutely blotting out early associations. A man brought up under Christian influences might become an atheist, but the change of belief could not eradicate the influence of the early teachings that had grown up with him and become a part of him. All children of God turn instinctively for help and support to the Heavenly Father.

"An American," said Dr. Parkhurst, "may leave his country and make his home in London, but change of latitude does not make a change of nationality. Time and associations weave a fabric in our souls and dye it with fast colors, which are not easily blotted out. Change to a new place does not affect that which has been wrought upon us in early life."

Dr. Parkhurst thought that the parable of the Prodigal Son represented more clearly than anything else in the Bible the mission Christ had upon earth, and the doctrine of salvation that He was to reveal. The sonship of mankind with God is the deepest and holiest thing in religion, he said.

The next point taken up by Dr. Parkhurst was the lack of wisdom shown in confounding the fundamental doctrines of the Church with certain portions of the Scriptures that had been disproved by the revelations of science. Ministers could not be too careful in making positive statements upon such matters. If some of them had not talked so much they would have had less to take back. He spoke of the time when everybody believed that the earth was the centre of the universe. The Church held rigidly to this doctrine. It was heresy, punishable with death, to deny it. Calvin and others were willing to stake the existence of the Church upon it. They quoted Scripture to prove it. The tenacity with which some ministers had clung to this kind of Biblical material, willing to stake everything upon it, was largely responsible for the current of unbelief in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity that exists to-day.

Dr. Parkhurst likened man's growth in Christianity to the growth of a tree. The first principles of horticulture, he thought, applied admirably to Christianity. It was necessary first to give the roots plenty of soil and ample room for expansion. It is very little use to ignore the roots, and endeavor to shore the tree up with scaffolding to make it grow straight. The tall pines in the forest required no timber support to make them grow straight, strong, and high. They had tenacious roots, which plenty of exercise had made strong and supple, ready to endure the gale. Men should give their Christianity full play at the roots. Let them sink deep into faith in the Heavenly Father and draw strength from Him. It was better than all the elaborate scaffolding with which they could surround it.

"Let us," said he in conclusion, "be simple in our faith, direct in our performance of duty, and let our efforts be all directed toward the one design of securing a warmer relationship with God, and in walking nearer and closer to Him."

After the service, Dr. Parkhurst said that he had nothing whatever to publish at this time about his visit to Chicago, though he might embody some of his observations in the form of a talk later on. He did not think that this city had anything in the way of reforms to learn from Chicago. Dr. Parkhurst also declined to discuss Mr. Platt's observations on the report that he had called Mr. Platt a "greedy, office-seeking cur," simply because he never said it.

DR. LUNN IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

He Preaches His First Sermon in America on Christian Union.

The Rev. Henry S. Lunn of London, England, preached his first sermon in this country in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night.

He is the editor of The Review of Churches, and a Methodist minister. His mission to this country is to aid in bringing about the unification of the Churches of all denominations.

He has been active in this work in England and other European countries, and will speak in many of the large cities in this country upon what has already been effected and what he and his co-workers hope to accomplish.

Dr. Lunn was born in England in 1859. He studied theology, medicine, and surgery, and when twenty-seven years old he went to India as a missionary. He remained there until his health became affected, when he returned to London and turned his attention to his present work.

He is a man of commanding presence, with a genial, attractive face, an incisive manner, and a persuasive voice. His address last night was upon the "Conference at Grindelwald and Church Union."

Dr. Abbott presented Dr. Lunn to his congregation, and stated that the visitor's object in coming to this country is to bring to the minds of all the idea of a common worshipping of Christ and a doing away with all sectional and denominational worship as such.

After having the congregation sing "The Church's One Foundation Is Jesus Christ, Her Lord," Dr. Lunn announced his text as being the last four verses of the second chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians: "Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God; and are built upon the foundation of the Apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone; in whom all the building, fitly framed together, groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord; in whom ye also are builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit."

He said that he deemed it an honor to deliver his first sermon in this country in the church in which Mr. Beecher had preached for Christian union for so many years.

He spoke of founding The Review of Churches in conjunction with Archdeacon Farrar four years ago, and the grand reception that it has met with from men in all the branches of the Church.

The Conference at Grindelwald, he said, was suggested three years ago, and met with unlooked-for success, and numbers among its firmest adherents men of all Churches. Among the noted men who have aided in the movement are Earl Nelson, the Rt. Hon. Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon; Dr. Perowne, Bishop of Worcester; Dr. Maclaren, Hugh Price Hughes, and Père Hyacinthe. He then spoke mainly upon the necessity for Christian union for the purpose of carrying out Christ's idea of His Church on earth.

"In each successive age," he said, "the advance of science moves God to us more and more in all things, and we are looking forward toward the solidarity of the saints in all ages, the unity of good men in all lands.

"Men who were once regarded as opponents are now seen to be working in parallel courses. In the early days of the Church the names of Paul and others were used as badges for different Churches. All the great spiritual struggles that have taken place have been but a part of God's great purpose.

"The great religious leaders and teachers of all ages have seen certain of God's great truths, and we have come to see that their teachings apply to the great denominations, each one of which applies some one of God's truths. Let us never become sectarians, and assert that our one idea, our one aspect of truth, is the only proper one.

"The Protestants have failed to accomplish what the Roman Catholic Church has accomplished, because they have made their divisions sects, while the Romans have made theirs orders, and so kept them working together for one great head.

"Let us work to make ours one great denomination and work in unison as the Roman Catholics do with their orders. The early fathers and leaders in the Roman Catholic Church showed a sublime heroism in their self-accepted poverty. We need a man on each side of the ocean to rise up and do as they did, to learn the same lessons that they did, and make their faith manifest to the denominations.

"This movement for union must not minimize the truths which the denominations hold. These truths are the heritage of all men. The day is coming when Rome and the Protestants will learn to value alike the great matters on religious subjects who have lived through all ages, as no man may lay a sole claim to the truths of his Church.

"One day the calendar of the Church will recognize all the heroes of the various denominations. As the ages roll on, we are learning lessons of ecclesiastical polity by which we may obtain a polity that will govern all denominations as one Church by making a combination from all Churches. God is working out his purpose by bringing us nearer to each other.

"These ideas may be called visions and dreams, but the future will prove that the dreams will come true."

Dr. Lunn told of the success which has attended the movement in certain parts of England, where the denominations have combined for specific purposes.

"It is a monstrous thing," he said, "for the Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, and others to be fighting to fill the meeting houses and not for the union of all men in the worship of God. The union that will be accomplished will be the realizing purpose of that one thought that has run through all the ages. The visible union must come, as the spiritual union has come.

"Christ's prayer for one Church on earth involves a command that his wish shall come."

THE GOLDEN AGE OF TRUTH.

Dr. Burrell Sees Progress Everywhere —Even the Strike a Good Sign.

At the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell preached a very optimistic sermon yesterday morning, in which he spoke of the great privileges enjoyed by the people of to-day.

In all the signs of the times, including the trolley strike in Brooklyn, Dr. Burrell saw something encouraging, and significant of progress. He thought that any one who does not enjoy living now, and taking part in the struggles of to-day, does not possess much manhood.

There was a large congregation present. Thomas C. Platt was absent, but his pew, like every other pew in the church, contained as many persons as it could seat, when the service began.

Six Elders and six Deacons of the four Collegiate Churches in New-York were ordained by Dr. Burrell after the sermon. The Elders were Gerard Beekman, Robert Buck, John S. Bussing, Lewis Johnston, Ralph N. Perlee, and Charles H. Woodruff.

The Deacons were William L. Brown, William C. Gifling, Henry L. Harrison, Charles H. Stitt, William H. Van Seenbergh, and Joseph Waker, Jr.

In the four Collegiate Churches there are twelve Elders and twelve Deasons. Six Elders and six Deacons are chosen each year to serve two years.

Dr. Burrell's subject was "The Gleaning of the Grapes of Ephraim." His text was from Judges, viii., 2: "Is not the gleaning of the grapes of Ephraim better than the vintage of Abi-ezer?"

He described the descent of Gideon and his three hundred on the camp of the Midianites, who fled precipitately when the three hundred came upon their camp in the night, blowing their trumpets and crying: "The sword of the Lord, and of Gideon."

Gideon sent word to the men of Ephraim, telling them to head off the fugitive Midianites. The men of Ephraim, though they carried out the order, were not content with their share of the victory, and chided Gideon because he had not sent for them to go into the camp of the Midianites. Gideon replied: "What have I done now in comparison of you? Is not the gleaning of the grapes of Ephraim better than the vintage of Abi-ezer?"

"These are bright days, in which we are living now," Dr. Burrell said. "If there ever was a time when life was worth living it is at present. There never was a time, either, when such grave responsibilities rested upon us.

"We live in a golden age. Our fathers fought the battles for us. Ours is 'The gleaning of the grapes of Ephraim.' What were their deeds as compared with our possibilities? They brought in the vintage, but it is for us to glean in.

"We are living in the golden age of truth. The volume of truth is larger than ever before. Aristotle in his own time was a great and learned man. If he should come to life to-day, however, he could not enter one of our grammar schools, and the children could teach him truth.

"All ages have made contributions of truth for us to use. One age said the world was round. Another age gave the law of gravitation; another gave the law of planetary movements; one gave us gunpowder; one gave steam, and another electricity. Thus from age to age the potent truths—the energies—have been accumulated and stored up for our benefit.

"One age decided that Jesus Christ was the Son of God. Other ages determined truths of inspiration and justification by faith and so on. These truths have been settled for us, and we need not be troubled about them.

"I know some would like to go back and prove for themselves all that has been handed down, but most of us prefer to take the established proofs. We are not going round in a treadmill, but we are advancing along the King's highways, taking advantage of all that has been given us to assist us on our royal march.

"These are liberal days of tolerance. Galileo had to abjure his theory that the world moved about the sun. It was considered heresy. He was obliged to declare his detestation of the proscribed opinion and promise to do penance. Now no one is molested even if he believes 'the sun do move.'

"The time has come, too, when we can all pray together. We believe in one God, and we agree on the essential points of faith. It is only in the unessentials that we differ.

"There is more loyalty to conviction, more orthodoxy, than ever before. We have no heretics now. We do not know what a real heretic is. To find them we must go back centuries to the Middle Ages or to the time of the Reformation. They knew what heretics were in those days.

"It is the glorious age of morality and ethics. Just look at the great propositions that are being urged, and you will see that it is so.

"Of course, we regret the great strike in Brooklyn, but it marks progress. It is a great thing that capital and labor have come to the fighting period. No such thing could have happened in Rome centuries ago, when labor was enslaved. It is a blessed time when labor is able to stand up and contend for its rights, and when capital can contend for its rights.

"It is not such a great while ago that some workmen, who thought their pay ought to be increased so that they might be able to keep from starving, had a ballad composed for them in which an appeal was made to their King. They did not know anything about strikes, and the ballad was the most they dared attempt.

"Labor now does not depend on ballads. It uses ballots, rifles, or anything else it can lay hold of to fight with. But after the struggle is over peace shall come. Peace always comes that way.

"This is the great age of temperance work. Each member of the Saratoga Temperance Society, the society which began the temperance movement in this country, pledged that he would pay a fine of 25 cents every time he drank whisky, rum, or gin, and 50 cents every time he got drunk. There was no talking then about total abstinence or prohibition.

"In political affairs it is a most progressive age. We are working for municipal reform. The same state of affairs that exists in New-York would not have been thought anything of a hundred years ago. New-York would doubtless have been considered a good city. The people of to-day are taking things into their own hands. They are taking off crowns and overturning thrones. The cry now is, 'On, king people.'

"The discussion of sociological questions is another great feature of the present age. It is a good thing that Churches are discussing the best things for the people. In Christ's time the temple gates were the best refuge for the sick. Now we have homes and asylums everywhere. The Church is doing all it can to make life pleasanter and happier.

"The Christian man must be more to-day than in years gone by. One does not go to church now to increase his circle of friends, but for lessons of right living. If a man does not do as he should the newspapers get after him, and sometimes they get after him anyhow. We have a larger body of truth, and a better order of things morally. It is not for nothing that Christ's picture has been hanging before the world for 1,800 years.

"It is the golden age of truth and morality. But truth and morality cannot do much unaided. There must be energy back of them, and this is the age of energy—dynamics and push—in spiritual life.

"Time was when people thought the Church in danger, and tried to save it. That was what the Crusades were for. People were worried about the Church. The Inquisition was instituted to save it. Everything hostile had to be burned or done away somehow that the Church might be purified. The Church can take care of itself. We are not here to take care of the Church. The Church to-day is spreading out, and busying itself for the deliverance of the whole world.

"Is life worth living in this golden age? If it is not worth living now, it never has been. If you are not energetic and awake you cannot have much manhood or womanhood. Every one is fighting to-day, and all God's people are pledged to Him. We are at the fords of the Jordan to cut off the retreat and glean the grapes.

"Oh, that we all might see our opportunities in such golden days. May we glean well, and may it be found after the conflict is over that each one of us did his share."

PERVERSITY OF THE ISRAELITES

Father Thomas F. Murphy Preaches on Their Disobedience to God's Will.

The Rev. Thomas F. Murphy delivered an impressive discourse yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, on the disobedience of the Jewish people and the judgments that fell upon them for their perversity. High mass was celebrated by the rector of the cathedral, the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, the Rev. Joseph McMahon acting as deacon and the Rev. William J. B. Daly as sub-deacon.

After reading the Gospel of the day from St. Matthew, viii., 1-13, Father Murphy said:

"'How long will this people provoke Me? How long will they not believe Me for all the signs that I have wrought before them?' Even after all the restraints and hallowing influences of religion, how blind, how perverse, how obstinate, the will of man! Such is the thought that must cross our minds as we scan the pages of history in which are narrated the doings of the Jewish Nation, once God's chosen people.

"Notwithstanding the fact that He had made His covenant with them; notwithstanding the fact that He had made them the inheritors of privileges such as no other nation enjoyed; notwithstanding the fact that He had displayed His goodness toward this people in the most extraordinary manner, yet, as we all know, they refused to hearken to His voice and to submit to His will.

"In spite of all He did for them they refused to serve Him, and became rebellious by giving themselves up to the most shameless idolatry. Need we wonder, then, that after their wandering through the desert, when they were fed with manna and guided by a pillar of fire by night and a pillar of cloud by day, God should at last have denied them the long-cherished wish of their hearts, that with their glorious leader Moses they might enter the promised land, the land of beauty and fruitfulness?

"But is it not surprising that under all these repeated provocations God should continue to remain with them in those overshining and visible tokens of His presence, and that He should continue to perform His wondrous works for their deliverance in order to draw to Himself this perverse and obstinate people ?

"'How long,' He cries out to His servant Moses, 'will this people provoke Me? How long will they not believe Me for all the signs I have wrought before them?'

"These words of our text will lead us to point out some of the reasons the Jewish people had for placing their confidence in God, and to draw a parallel between their case and ours, in regard to spiritual privileges and advantages. Why should the Jewish people place their confidence in God? Because He had promised them so much; because He had raised up among them so many examples of faith and devotion; because He had displayed His goodness toward them in so many signal deliverances.

"He had promised them much, and rich and glorious were these promises. 'If you shall obey My voice and keep My covenant, you shall be unto Me a peculiar treasure above all the nations of the earth, for all the earth is Mine.' What a promise was this, that He who rules all things in heaven and upon earth, who shapes the destiny of all nations, should promise them that they should be His special treasure.

"What a picture it presents of the grandeur, the magnificence, and dignity the Jewish people might easily have secured had they but complied with the one condition of strict obedience to righteous laws laid down for their guidance. Nor is this all. 'If thou shalt hearken to My voice, blessed shalt thou be; the Lord shall bless thee in the land which the Lord Thy God has given thee.'

"Imagination in almost its loftiest flight can scarcely conceive a more perfect picture of national prosperity than the one presented here upon the sacred page. At once the vision of the stately towers of Jerusalem and the magnificent temple of Solomon rise up before our view. But alas! the eye seeks in vain for that which might have been. Wandering away by degrees from the God of their forefathers, and trusting in themselves for deliverance, they vainly stooped to their powerful adversaries. Many are sold into bondage as slaves; and what has become of that magnificent temple of Solomon?

"It was utterly destroyed. What has become of the land forever made sacred by the moldering bones of so many of their forefathers? It was ruthlessly trodden under foot. Even at this distant day, what do we see? We see gathering on that sacred soil that was sanctified by our Blessed Lord and his Apostles a barbarous race.

"And, side by side with these promises made to the Jewish people, were many noble examples of faith and devotion. Where in the records of time shall we find such implicit obedience than that which was given by the grand old patriarch Abraham, the story of whose life is one of the most thrilling in all history.

"Behold him at the call of God bidding adieu to the home of his youth, and setting out for a strange and distant country. Behold him at a later day placing confidence in the same voice, which seemed to test beyond endurance the faith of mortal man. This voice tells him to go forth and offer his beloved son in sacifice.

"The test seems greater than human strength can bear. Yet Abraham goes forth to offer the sacrifice, his faith in God rising superior to his love for his child. Who can tell his feelings as he gazes on the youthful countenance of his son, as he catches the eye so lovingly, so despairingly fixed on his? Who can tell his anguish, as with firm hand he grasps the knife to complete the sacrifice?

"But lo! a voice is then heard, telling him to spare his child, that God is already satisfied with the sacrifice that has been offered. Happy, thrice happy, had it been for his posterity had they followed in his footsteps of faith and devotion to the God who displayed His unbounded goodness toward them.

"Who can picture that night of terror in Egypt, when every firstborn was slain, when the Angel of Death passed over the dwellings of the

REDEEM THE GREENBACKS

Long-Term Low-Rate Gold Bonds Should Be Issued.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT BANKERS

Comments on Mr. Cornwell's Reform Club Address—A General Assent to the Plan of Issuing Bonds.

The proposition now so generally accepted as incontestable, that the Government must provide for the redemption of the legal tenders by the issue of long-term gold bonds, which would be available as the basis of national bank circulation, was very well and clearly set forth by Mr. William C. Cornwell, President of the City Bank of Buffalo and of the New-York State Bankers' Association, in his address before the Reform Club in this city on Dec. 20. Briefly stated, Mr. Cornwell's plan is to issue $500,000,000 2½ to 3 per cent. gold bonds, cancel the legal tenders with proceeds thereof, allow banks to issue currency to a percentage of 150 instead of 90 per cent. on the bonds—total circulation to be limited by capital. This address, printed in a little pamphlet, with the title, "A Way Out," was mailed to a large number of bankers throughout the United States, with the request that they would send to The Times a brief statement of their views. In addition to those already printed in The New-York Times the following are selected from the large number of replies received:

N. H. Motsinger of Shoals, Ind.

Farmers and Merchants' Bank,
Shoals, Ind., Jan. 14, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The "Way Out" is very objectionable to all intelligent, liberty-loving people who know its purport and power over them and their children as a violation of their life rights, guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States.

The general Government has a sovereign right to legalize such amounts of her obligations of value received by her from the people, as a circulating medium, to be paid out again when received, as is the case now with the legal tenders to the amount of $345,000,000, which Mr. Cromwell wishes to retire by a bond issue of $500,000,000.

These legal tenders are in no sense a debt, but legalized value for the purpose of exchange of other value among the people of the Nation. They should not be redeemable in any particular commodity, such as gold or silver, but redeemable in any of the commodities of the Nation's social product.

There is no law now to redeem the legal tenders or Treasury notes in gold; these legal-tender Government notes are the most nearly perfect money that has ever been devised—except they should be full legal tenders with no exception as to their being received again by the Government for all dues. Such money should not be retired, but properly studied and fostered for the general welfare. This kind of money not being in any sovereign sense a debt, there is no justice in creating out of it a debt upon the people by its retirement, and the issuance of $500,000,000 in 2½ and 3 per cent. bonds upon which private corporations instead of the Government are allowed to issue the circulating medium of the country and control its volume.

The Constitution, Article I., Section 8, says Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof. The verb "coin" applies as well to the legalizing and stamping with national authority paper as well as gold or silver material as legal tender for value.

There is, moreover, no other way of regulating the "value," which is the purchasing power of money, except by regulating and controlling the number of its units in a nation's circulating medium. No nation should permit, therefore, any but the sovereign control of the quantity of her money.

Nowhere does the Constitution give Congress the power to delegate this authority to any person or corporation, and the people always and ever will struggle to retain it as they do most precious fundamental life and liberty right that is vouchsafed to them by our great magna charta of liberty.

Therefore the useless bonding of the future revenues of unborn generations, always "a subtle form of human slavery" in the manner and for the purposes suggested in "A Way Out," is not consistent with civilization, and if successfully pushed by the same power and means as was the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Silver bill, it may be regarded as the first gun of a civil war whose watchword will again be freedom of money—this time without regard to color or previous condition of servitude.

Let not greed, but patriotism and high regard for the general welfare prevail.

N. H. Motsinger, Cashier.

A. L. Tomblin of Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs, Col., Jan. 14, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Stop monkeying with our currency, increase the revenue to meet the wants of the Government, and secure the bank depositor, and I guarantee a speedy return to prosperity and no more financial panics.

A. L. TOMBLIN.

C. S. Calhoun of Pratt, Kan.

First National Bank,
Pratt, Kan., Jan. 15, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In reference to "A Way Out," I approve it in part only. I favor the banks issuing only the face or par value of bonds. The depositors want protection as well as the note holders.

The safety fund is a step in the proper direction. The Government must at all times be behind our circulation. The emergency circulation feature of the Baltimore plan I do not like.

C. S. CALHOUN, President.

Henry Eastman of Montfort, Wis.

Montfort Bank,
Montfort, Wis., Jan. 16, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have carefully read the pamphlet entitled "A Way Out." I heartily indorse William C. Cornwell's plan, and sincerely hope these two-by-four brain financiers (our representatives in Congress, Secretary included,) will drop their bickering and act promptly in adopting it, and pushing a bill to that effect to a finish.

HENRY EASTMAN, President.

Thomas Wolfe of David City, Neb.

First National Bank,
David City, Neb., Jan. 15, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

"A Way Out" of the financial troubles is the most practical plan to which our attention has been called of late. Recognize the grain of gold as the unit of value in commercial transactions, as established by the custom of the world. All credit bills must rest on this basis, and be redeemed in this unit of value to avoid violent fluctuations.

Let the Government go out of the banking business, stop acting as a redemption agency, and quit hoarding money, gold or silver. Retire all paper money of the Government with 2½ or 3 per cent. bonds, gradually. Issue currency only to national banks, to the full value of bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer, and 25 per cent. additional on capital and surplus of banks depositing double the amount of other acceptable securities. Each bank to redeem its own notes.

Repeal all taxes on circulation, deposits, and the banking business. Do away with the Government Redemption Fund and compel each bank to keep 25 per cent. of circulation on hand in gold for redemption.

The present law can better be amended than a new plan be put into operation. It is necessary to use Government bonds at present to keep up the credit of the Government. When the Government gets out of debt, some other means can be found for a currency basis. Coin gold only in twenty-dollar pieces, and stamp bars for use in large transfers, and issue only one kind of currency, in ten, twenty, and one-hundred-dollar bills, to force the silver into circulation.

Solvent banks should not be taxed for insolvent banks in the redemption of currency. Competency must not be compelled to bear the burdens of incompetency. Pass a national law, prohibiting the issue and floating of all evidences of credit, as well as bonds, shares, &c., of railroad and express companies.

THOMAS WOLFE, President.

E. P. May of Cambridge, Wis.

International Bank of Cambridge,
Cambridge, Wis., Jan. 12, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I would issue $300,000,000 Government bonds, to be used for banking purposes, the proceeds of those bonds to be used to retire greenbacks and certificates. Make the bonds payable at the option of the Government in gold or silver, and to draw interest at 2½ or 3 per cent. Let the banks issue to the amount of the bonds deposited with the Government as security. Make those bills a legal tender and have them redeemed by the Government in gold or silver coin. Whenever the gold reserve reaches the $100,000,000 point, the bonds should be paid in silver only. Continue the national banks with the national guarantee and supervision as they are now.

E. P. MAY, Cashier.

John M. C. Marble of Los Angeles, Cal.

National Bank of California,
Los Angeles, Jan. 13, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The following amendments to the National Act will remove no safeguard, will in no sense be experimental, will give all needed elasticity, will make national bank deposits as safe as national bank notes, and cause bank panics to become impossible, so far as national banks are concerned.

Authorize banks to issue currency to the par of all United States bonds deposited to secure circulation.

Continue permanently present tax of 1 per cent. per annum on circulation. Set this aside as a safety fund to liquidate all obligations (other than capital stock) of national banks hereafter failing. Thirty years' experience proves that such a fund would be more than ample to pay every deposit of failed national banks, and thus make deposits for the future as safe as circulation has been in the past. It is estimated that 95 per cent. of the business of the country is done on bank credits—really bank deposits—showing that it is nineteen times more important to make bank deposits safe than to make safe currency. Aside from the greater protection against loss to the people it will remove distrust, the principal cause of panics.

Prohibit national banks from paying interest on deposits, except on recommendation of Clearing House of nearest redemption city, approved by Controller of the Currency, the rates approved to be publicly posted, and any infraction of such rate—to work an instant forfeiture of charter and severe punishment of the offending officers of the bank. This will prevent the use of improper means of increasing deposits.

Require national banks to loan the Government money when needed, at a rate of interest not greater than 2 per cent. per annum. The present price of 2 per cent. Government bonds is 97 bid, with no sellers.

Make banks, organized under this act, legal depositories, without bonds, for all moneys, public or private. This will overcome much of the inconvenience that comes at times from taking large amounts of money out of circulation temporarily, by tax payments and otherwise. The safety fund will make bonds unnecessary.

Authorize an emergency circulation to be issued, under approval of Controller of the Currency through the Clearing Houses of redemption cities, on deposit of approved collateral, the choicest of the assets of banks asking for such currency, the Clearing House Associations guaranteeing such transactions, the Government to charge a tax on such currency sufficiently high to insure its prompt retirement when emergency is past.

Authorize first-class unincumbered real estate to be used as security for bank loans to the extent of 40 per cent. of its value. The present law discriminates against real estate, the greatest interest of the country. No banks have been more uniformly successful than the State banks of California, which are free to take real estate for security, or chattel or personal, as they deem best.

Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue refunding bonds, whenever this can be done with profit to the Government, these bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the Government, and to bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

All demand obligations of the Government to be redeemed on presentation and not reissued. This will result in gradually causing the retirement of all classes of Government paper money, and its replacement by national currency, and put on the national banks the responsibility and cost of maintaining coin payments.

JOHN M. C. MARBLE, President.

George E. Webb of San Angelo, Texas.

Concho National Bank,
San Angelo, Texas, Jan. 15, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I like the plan proposed by William C. Cornwell. I am convinced that it is absolutely necessary for our Government to make a large issue of bonds, and with the proceeds of same to cancel the legal tenders. We have temporized with our financial policy in the past, but the conditions now prevalent demand that we adopt a settled policy for the future.

GEORGE E. WEBB, Cashier.

W. H. Eddleman of Weatherford, Texas.

Merchants and Farmers' National Bank,
Weatherford, Texas, Jan. 15, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have hoped that before it was too late our lawmakers would do something to relieve the Government and improve the financial situation of the country, but have hoped in vain. I am now about convinced that political bodies will never remedy the evils that are causing capital to lie dormant and the general disturbances and distrust which now exist. Under these conditions I deem it the duty of any citizen if he can offer any suggestion that would aid in bringing about a more stable and sound financial policy to do so. I am in accord with Mr. Cornwell's suggestion as to issuing bonds at a low rate, $500,000,000 of fifty-year gold bonds bearing 2½ per cent. interest. Sell them to banks at par and compel them to take them in order to secure their circulating notes. On these bonds let the Government issue circulating notes to the banks for their face value, no more. Cancel the legal-tender notes with proceeds of these bonds. Continue the Government guarantee on circulation. Continue the national banking system as at present, except some amendments to the laws, and perhaps some sections could be repealed which would be beneficial to the system. Require national banks to take circulation to the full amount of their capital stock, but require them to deposit bonds to secure their circulation and repeal the tax on circulation.

I do not approve of the issuing of any more circulation to banks than the face value of bonds deposited. I also believe in alienating the finances of the Government from any department of the Government. Politics creep into all departments of the Government, hence, separate the financial end from the Government by chartering a bank with an authorized capital of $250,000,000 to $500,000,000. Locate this bank either in Washington or New-York City. Make it a bank of redemption for all national currency. Require all national banks to take stock in this bank of redemption, as per capital. Make it the financial agent of the Government. Have it managed by, say, fifteen Directors. Four, besides the President, must be active managers during their term of office. I would suggest four years at a reasonable salary. Require the full board to meet quarterly. Let the Government appoint five Directors and the stockholders elect ten. Two of the number appointed by the Government and three of the elected Directors to constitute the working board, who shall be required, together with all the Directors elected, to subscribe to an oath that they will not affiliate with any political party during their term of office. Make this institution non-political as near as possible. Enact such laws as will govern and control this bank so that it will be absolutely safe. Only allow it to discount paper for banks or invest its capital in Government, State, county, or city bonds. Require national banks to keep their 5 per cent. redemption fund with this bank in place of the Government, as they now do, this bank to redeem the currency of all national banks, as the Government does at present.

I am one who does not believe in the Government issuing money, but that the Government should see that the money is and will be kept on a sound basis. I am opposed to State bank circulation, and think that the Government should see that all the currency issued be uniform and on such security as is absolutely good, and United States bonds are good enough to base the circulation on. As to the silver question. Let the Government fix the standard of silver dollars, so it will have one dollar's worth of silver in every dollar, and then put its stamp on it that it contains so many grains of pure silver, and that it would take it for all dues to the Government. When presented to the mint by an individual, coin it as to the standard above suggested, and allow him to use his silver as he pleases. I am not in favor of the Government dealing in silver or in silver bullion.

W. H. EDDLEMAN, President.

YALE'S WEEK OF GAYETY

The Junior Promenade Festivities Greatly Enjoyed.

CREDIT TO THE CLASS IN CHARGE

Only Unpleasant Feature Was the Silly Action of the Freshmen at the Glee and Banjo Club's Concert.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27.—The junior promenade for '95 is a thing of the past. It was a great success. It was the culmination of the week's festivities at Yale, and passes into the history of the social life of the university as a credit to the class that planned it. Many of the guests who have been here from all over the country left town yesterday. A few yet linger around the university, and are enjoying themselves in visits to the college buildings and in other social diversions incidental to life at Yale. The one marring feature of this week of gayety was the action of the freshmen at the Glee and Banjo Club's concert early in the week.

The decorations of the Seventh Regiment Armory, where the promenade was held, were very elaborate. The entire ceiling of the armory was a mass of blue. All the windows were draped with curtains, while the spaces between were hung with panel pictures. The walls were covered with shrimp-pink material, gathered into long folds and completely covering the woodwork. Above the boxes and extending around the hall was a large canopy of white divided off into panels. The front of the gallery was draped with pink and green. Suspended from the tie rods were two rowing shells, one slightly in advance of the other. The winning shell is one of the first ever used by Yale, and was brought over from England by Robert J. Cook, the great Yale coach. A large football made of white everlastings, with the scores of the two big games last Fall, was suspended between the shells in the centre of the hall. Half way down the hall and on either side were the stands for the band and orchestra. The members of the Promenade Committee were A. E. Foote, A. P. Stokes, Jr., M. Griggs, C. B. Thorne, J. G. H. De Sivour, R. B. Treadway, W. S. Miller, J. B. Neale, and H. Twombly.

There is general regret in the university that Yale failed to win in the debate with Harvard. It was the fifth successive defeat. Since the demise of the old debating societies, there was nothing of any importance in the debating line until the Punditt Club was formed in October, 1884, by members of the class of 1887. The classes of 1888 and 1889 started the Yale Assembly. A few years ago the Yale Union was organized. It holds meetings every week, although rather poorly attended. The Kent Club is a debating society in the Law School, and has been organized for some time. There is almost nothing in the regular courses of the university to train men for debate. Prof. Hadley inaugurated last Fall a kind of debating class in connection with one of his classes in economics. The lack of interest in the matter has prevented this from being a great success.

Some time before last commencement the Executive Committee of the Hartford Alumni Association discussed plans for aiding the university in securing some course in debate for the undergraduates. The necessity for this had been emphasized by Yale's numerous defeats by Harvard. The Secretary was authorized to write to the Yale Faculty asking for advice as to the manner in which such aid would be acceptable to the university. Prizes were suggested, or possibly a fund for the maintenance of a chair. The Hartford association promised when the university would point out the way to engage the sympathies of all other New-England Alumni Associations in the work. A letter was sent to the Faculty in the following June. The offer of aid in this letter was substantial, as voluntary offers to the amount of several hundred dollars had been made without solicitation. Nothing has yet been done by the Faculty in the matter, outside of the course offered by Prof. Hadley. The work of the Hartford alumni did not end with the letter. The Secretary talked with a member of the Faculty and with members of the corporation. The fact was brought out that the students themselves showed a lack of interest in this branch.

The freshman row at the Hyperion during the Glee Club concert has again started the question of possible action by the Faculty on the intercollegiate athletic contests. The desire on the part of the conservatives of the Yale faculty is to reduce the proportion of athletics by cutting off all freshman contests. If such a change were instituted as a permanent feature of Yale athletics, the effect would be far reaching. Football has been the most recent topic of discussion before the Faculty. The matter has not yet been settled. It is before the Faculty in the form of a motion to prohibit all games at or near New-York. It is thought the most radical action that will be taken will be the shortening of the season by perhaps a week, so that the last game shall be played, at the latest, a week before Thanksgiving.

Prof. Isadore Troostwyk has assumed the duties of violin instructor in the musical department of the university. He was born in Zwolle, Holland, in 1862, and began the study of the violin at the age of ten. He early exhibited such an unusual amount of talent, that three patrons united in sending him to Berlin to study. Joachim accepted him at once as his pupil. After a three years' course in the Royal High School, Mr. Troostwyk traveled through Holland and Germany, in the latter country receiving two offers, one as a concert caster in the Royal Court Theatre at Munich, and the other, which he accepted, the position of solo violinist of the "Kur Orchestra," at Kissingen. In 1881 he played for the King of Holland, and two years later was Professor of Violin at the Academy of Music, Amsterdam. In 1885 he was first concert master of the "Concert Gebouw," where he remained until he came to America a few years ago.

By the will of Mrs. Harriet White of New-York City, the widow of Edwin White, the well-known artist, the Yale Art School will receive a valuable painting, entitled "A Café in Cairo."

Prof. James B. Thayer, who was to have been the William L. Storrs lecturer in the Yale Law School this year, will be unable to keep the appointment, and his place will be supplied by James Bovesmith, Professor of Jurisprudence and Roman Law at Aberdeen College, Scotland. Prof. Thayer will deliver the Storrs course of lectures in 1896.

The annual statement of the Yale Sheffield Scientific School appeared recently, and, except in the new entrance requirements announced last year, there are practically no changes. Beginning with this year, the following additional subjects will be required: History of England, botany, and either French or German, at the option of the student. The following are the works required for the preliminary examination in 1895 for those entering in 1896: Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," Scott's "Ivanhoe" and "Lady of the Lake," Irving's "Alhambra," and Macaulay's essay on Clive.

ORATORY DEBATES IN PRINCETON

Changes in the Rules of the Athletic Association.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 27.—The preliminary contest for the Baird Prizes in oratory was held in Old Chapel Monday afternoon. Those who participated were W. F. Burns of Illinois, W. H. Butler of New-York, D. M. F. Weeks of New-York, A. R. Wells of Iowa, Andrew C. Imbrie of New-York City, D. N. Fumajieff of Macedonia, V. H. Lukens of New-Jersey, R. D. Hatch of New-York City, R. E. Ross of Illinois, B. L. Hirshfield of Ohio, and Edwin M. Norris of Iowa.

Of these eleven men six were chosen to compete in the final contest, which took place Tuesday night in Alexander Hall. The six chosen thus to compete were W. H. Butler, W. F. Burns, A. C. Imbrie, V. H. Lukens, R. D. Hatch, and Edwin M. Norris. The prizes for orations were awarded to the following men:

The Baird Prize of $100 to Andrew C. Imbrie, son of Charles F. Imbrie of New-York; the prize for oratory, of $50, to V. H. Lukens of Elizabeth, N. J.; the prize for delivery to W. H. Butler of New-York City.

On the same occasion the Baird disputations were delivered, F. W. Lewis of Kansas, J. W. Park of Mississippi, Alfred Hayes, Jr., of Pennsylvania, and T. S. Crawford of Pennsylvania being the four contestants. The prizes of $40 and $30 were won by J. W. Park and Alfred Hayes, Jr., respectively.

The prize for poetry, also the gift of Mr. Baird of Philadelphia, of $50, was contested for by H. B. Master of Pennsylvania and Wilbur M. Urban of Pennsylvania, and was awarded to the latter.

Unusual interest was taken in these contests this year. A good audience was in attendance. The programme was varied by the playing of the Mandolin Club. These contests are always the occasion for considerable rivalry between the two literary societies—Whig and Clio Halls. In recent years Clio has usually carried off the larger number of prizes, but this year the order was reversed, four out of the six prizes going to Whig.

A mass meeting of the college was held Tuesday noon in the Old Chapel. C. H. Bissell, '95, President of the Executive Committee on Athletics, presided. The object of the meeting was the ratification of certain amendments to the constitution of the Athletic Association. The election of C. C. Cuyler of New-York City as a member of the Graduate Advisory Committee was first ratified.

The amendment proposed by T. S. Huntington, '95, depriving freshmen of the right to vote at the election of all officers of the various athletic associations, also the amendment changing the names of the officers, so that the President and Treasurer of the various associations shall hereafter be known as manager and assistant manager, respectively, were also ratified.

It was decided that no member of the Athletic Association shall be allowed to wear class numerals on a sweater, or jersey, except members of the respective freshman football or baseball teams, or men who have taken points in the Caledonian games.

The Daily Princetonian has published a table of comparisons of Harvard and Princeton men in high positions. This table shows that Harvard has had two Presidents of the United States; Princeton, 1; Harvard has had 1 Vice President; Princeton, 2; of Cabinet officers, Harvard numbers 15; Princeton, 19; of foreign Ministers, Harvard has had 20; Princeton, 19. Of United States Senators, Harvard shows 29 to Princeton's 55. Harvard's Congressmen have numbered 104; Princeton's, 142. Harvard has had 19 Governors of States; Princeton, 35. By summing up these figures, it will be seen that Harvard has graduated 190 men who have reached high Federal or State positions, while Princeton has to her credit 273 of such graduates.

Marshall P. Wilder and the Verdi Quartet gave a most enjoyable entertainment before the students this last week.

The date for the junior promenade is Feb. 15, and final arrangements are being consummated. The disposal of boxes will be by closed bids, and no bid under $25 will be considered. R. Forsyth Little, Jr., of New-York City is now Chairman of the committee having the promenade in hand.

The midyear examinations began Wednesday and will continue until Feb. 6. All classes of undergradute departments are required to take these examinations. In consequence, the students generally are hard at work, night and day.

CORNELL'S COMING DEBATE.

All Arrangements Made for the Contest with Pennsylvania.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Arrangements for the intercollegiate debate between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell, which is to be held in Philadelphia on March 8, have finally been completed except for the selection of the judges, of whom the President of Pennsylvania appoints two and Cornell's President one. The question for the debate is, "Resolved, That the most effective means of restricting the liquor traffic is to eliminate the element of private profits." Pennsylvania selected the question, and Cornell, having choice of sides, took the affirmative. The debaters on each side were selected by a public competition. The representatives of Pennsylvania are Messrs. Douglas, '97, Law; Riley, '95, and Parker, '95, and Kendrick, '96, as alternate. Cornell will be represented by Messrs. Chapman, '95; Fordham, '95, Law, and Belden, '95, Law. The first annual debate between the two institutions was held in Ithaca last year, and was won by University of Pennsylvania, the judges giving Pennsylvania 66 points and Cornell 65.

President Steele of the freshman class has appointed as a committee to have charge of the regular freshman dinner of the class of '98 the following men: D. M. McLaughlin, Chairman; W. P. Rittler, J. R. Ammon, L. A. Hays, W. J. Kline, F. L. Davies, and J. H. Wynne.

The Classical Association, which includes in its membership most of the men taking Latin and Greek, have planned a course of study in Virgil which will occupy their meetings throughout the year. The first meeting of the year was given up to a discussion of the life of Virgil and readings from the Aeneid.

The Cornell scholarship of an annual value of $200 has been awarded to W. W. Bacon, '98, electrical engineering. The scholarship was formerly held by H. A. May, '98, philosophy, who left the university on account of illness.

Prof. J. W. Jenks, head of the department of political economy, has begun a series of twelve university extension lectures in Albany on political institutions.

In connection with the Cornell University Christian Association has been organized a work bureau, the object of which is to aid those students who are obliged to earn something toward their own support while pursuing their studies. A registry is kept in which any student may enter his name and this registry is open to consultation by all who have any kind of work to be done. The bureau has been in operation for some time, and has been very successful.

Dr. Pearson, a former missionary to Japan, recently delivered an address before the University Christian Association on the subject of missionary work in Japan.

A series of illustrated lectures on the development of the locomotive will be delivered before the students of the Sibley College of Engineering by Mr. J. S. Reid.

A number of books just out or now in the press have the names of Cornell professors on their title pages. Prof. J. M. Hart, head of the English department, has just issued a "Handbook of Rhetoric," and W. M. Strunk, an instructor in the same department, has edited the essays on Johnson by Macaulay and Carlyle in the series of English readings published by Henry Holt & Co. Moses Coit Tyler, Professor of English Philology, has just issued a "History of the English Language," and Dr. Hiram Corson, Professor of English Literature, has published a little volume on "The Aims of Literary Study." The work is in the form of essays, some of which have appeared from time to time in various periodicals, and have just been combined and published with additions. Prof. Moses Coit Tyler of the Department of American History has in press a small volume containing monographs upon Timothy Dwight, Joel Barlow, and Bishop Berkeley. The Rev. Charles Mellin Tyler, Professor of the History of Religions, has in preparation a work upon "The Grounds of Religious Belief." In addition to these numerous works a "History of Pennsylvania" is being prepared by Miss Sarah Gallaher, a special student of American History.

C. D. W. Parsons, '97, and E. S. Davis, '98, have been appointed to the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Club. The club will endeavor to secure an address from Theodore Roosevelt some time during the term.

The senior class is discussing the question of wearing the cap and gown.

The Captain of the athletic team has appointed as assistants G. R. Shepard, '94, to have charge of the sprinters, and hurdlers; R. B. Lewis, '95, for the distance events, and G. B. Becker, '97, for field contests.

AT ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

Freshmen Who Are Entitled to Take Honor Studies.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The list of freshmen entitled, by reason of high scholarship, to take honor studies has been posted, and includes the following names: W. W. Arnold, H. E. Bradley, R. B. Brownlee, J. D. Chamberlain, M. A. Chase, M. H. Denison, C. M. Flint, J. A. Hamilton, M. Jackson, R. P. Lewis, F. E. McNall, G. E. Murray, S. F. Pattison, W. E. Webb, R. P. Webster, T. S. Wile, F. T. Bascom, B. H. Clement, W. F. Frasch, F. C. Goodwin, W. T. Lawrence, L. J. Rowley, E. B. Vedder, and E. C. Atwater.

The annual midwinter banquet of the Alumni Association will be held at the Hotel Livingston, in this city, on Tuesday evening next, Jan. 29.

The juniors are preparing for their annual ball, to be given early next term.

Capt. Montgomery has been re-elected to take command of the baseball team during the coming season, and Freeman has been chosen manager.

Prof. G. M. Forbes and Prof. J. H. Gilmore both brought their university extension courses to a close during the last week. Prof. Forbes considered the "Silver Question in the United States" on Tuesday evening, and Prof. Gilmore discussed "Sidney Lanier" on Friday evening. Prof. W. H. Mace of Syracuse University will soon begin a course of lectures on the civil war.

The members of the Mandolin Club have voted to separate from the Glee Club and will probably give concerts alone in the Spring.

The Republican students organized a club on Thursday and will apply for admission to the American Republican College League. The following are the officers: President—R. L. Saunders; Vice President—J. P. Morse; Secretary—G. D. Huntington; Treasurer—William Baker; Executive Committee—R. D. Menzie, N. G. Van Voorhis, W. M. Glass, G. B. Williams, E. H. Dinniston.

The new physical laboratory, which will be opened early in the Spring, is to be equal in equipment to any similar department in the country intended for the same number of students. It consists of seven rooms, in all of which electric power will be available. In the basement of Anderson Hall one room has been fitted up for shop purposes with a motor and machinery for making and repairing apparatus, and a second apartment for advanced students wishing to do original work. On the first floor will be the lecture room, furnished with gas, water, blast, electric terminals, and arc light projection lanterns, and a room devoted to the experimental work in light and heat. Three more rooms for laboratory work are provided on the second floor, stairways connecting the different portions of the physical department. One will be given up to elementary electricity and magnetism. Another will be devoted to light and sound, and will be equipped with photometer and optical bench. The third room will be used for office purposes and special apparatus. Instructor H. E. Lawrence, now at Cornell, will take charge of the laboratory, and will offer advanced experimental courses in each branch of physics. Particular attention will be given to electricity, and an opportunity given of applying high voltages and using commercial instruments. Much of the apparatus will be purchased abroad.

NEW-YORK CITY UNIVERSITY.

Plans for the Formal Opening of the New College Buildings.

Various plans have been discussed by the University Council for a formal public opening of the new buildings on University Heights and also the new building on East Washington Square. It was finally decided to hold the former this Spring and the latter in the Fall. The details of the plans, which are expected to be quite elaborate, have not as yet been made public.

The alumni of the School of Pedagogy who have obtained the degree of D. D. of Pedagogy dined together for the first time last Saturday evening. Addresses were made by Dr. Shaw, Dean of the school, and Chancellor MacCracken.

Many requests have been made to establish a Summer school, similar to that existing at Harvard. Should the applications increase to any great extent, it is probable that the subject will receive serious consideration by the Council.

Jan. 31, the Day of Prayer for colleges, will be observed at the university by the suspension of exercises and an assembling of all the students in the chapel, where they will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Brown, '80.

Efforts are making by a number of students to revive the historic Philomathean Society, which has been resting in oblivion for fifteen years. The reorganizers have presented a petition to the Faculty requesting its permission to establish the society. It was in the rooms of this society, in Washington Square, that Prof. Morse conceived and carried out his plans for the first telegraph instrument.

Midwinter examinations began last Thursday and will continue until Feb. 1.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE HAPPENINGS

Interesting Experiments by the Department of Psychology.

The department of psychology of Columbia is conducting a series of anthropometric and psychological tests on the freshmen of the School of Arts in the psychological laboratory, under the supervision of Profs. Cattell and De Farrand. As the chief value of such observations lies in the comparison of records made at intervals, it is proposed to repeat the series on the same men at the end of the sophomore and senior years.

The sophomores have decided to produce "Our Boys Up to Date," at Morristown, Feb. 14, and at Lakewood, Feb. 15, further to reduce the debt incurred by the freshman crew last Spring.

The freshmen stole a march on the sophomores last week by holding their annual dinner a day sooner than the sophmores had expected. The freshmen were so elated over their victory that a man was engaged to post circulars all around the campus announcing their victory and guying the "sophs." It is plainly to be seen that trouble is brewing about the college, and a fracas this week between the two classes is quite probable.

A most successful concert was given last Monday evening by the musical clubs at Flushing, L. I. A dance and collation followed.

Prof. H. H. Boyesen will deliver three lectures at the Salle des Conferences on Feb. 1, Feb. 15, and March 1. He has chosen for his topics "Victor Hugo," "Ibsen," and "Robert Browning."

The first collegiate term closed last Friday. Examinations will begin to-day, and last for two weeks.

The Shakespeare Society will shortly publish an interesting pamphlet containing its history and constitution.

New-York City College.

The review examinations, which have been in progress since Jan. 14, were finished last Friday, much to the delight of all the students. No session will be held either to-day or to-morrow, the second collegiate term beginning on Wednesday. As no instructor in elocution has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Wayne, no chapel speaking will be held.

Prof. Johnson and Instructor McGuckin of the department of history are included among the lecturers before the public schools.

Arthur Kuhn, '94, has just been announced as the winner of the second prize offered by the American Peace Society for an essay on "The Destructiveness of War from an Economic Standpoint." The competition was open to all American colleges.

The Glee Club, under the direction of Dr. O'Brien, sang at the Central Presbyterian Church last Friday.

The entire college building is being wired for electric lights.

Notes of Life at Union.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The twenty-fifth lecture of the Butterfield course was delivered Friday afternoon in the college chapel by Andrew Carnegie. Gen. Butterfield introduced Mr. Carnegie with a few remarks concerning his gifts to libraries, which aggregate $3,500,000.

Prof. Truax has been engaged by the Saratoga University Extension Centre to deliver a course of lectures on English literature.

E. J. Wilson, Trinity, '94, and Albany Law School, '95, who was for two years director of the Trinity Glee Club, has been secured as director of the Glee Club here.

A system of incandescent lights has been placed in Washburn Hall, and there will thus be more facilities for use of the reading room and library at night. Lights are also being placed in the chapel.

The third junior hop was held Friday night at Fuller's Hall, instead of in the gymnasium, as formerly. About 100 were present, and it was the most successful hop of the season.

News of Normal College.

A lively competition is going on among the candidates for the Professorship of Natural Science, made vacant by the death of Prof. Day. The Executive Committee has the matter in charge, and will refer the names with comments to the Board of Trustees.

A gift of books to the alumnae library has been selected by a committee of the alumnae as the most suitable present in memory of the late Mrs. Neustadt, who for several years held the position of Vice President of the Alumnae Association, and who was the instructor of German in the college.

The alumnae will hold an "at home" on Friday, Feb. 7.

Miss Katherine Hellard will deliver the seventh of her course of lectures on Mrs. Browning next Friday afternoon.

Dr. Peterson to Lecture.

At the Teachers' College, Morningside Heights, West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Dr. Peterson will lecture this afternoon on "Heredity." The lecture begins at 3 o'clock, and the attendance of the public is invited.

IN THE INTERESTS OF LABOR

A YEAR'S WOR OF THE FACTORY INSPECTOR OF THE STATE.

Beneficial Effects of the Restriction of the Hours of Labor of Women and Children Apparent.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The ninth annual report of the Factory Inspector will be submitted to the Legislature to-morrow night. Its important features follow:

During the year the Inspectors have visited 13,866 separate workshops and factories, and 2,600 of these were inspected two or more times. Many of these places are scattered throughout remote quarters, requiring considerable time and travel to reach them. There were 465,920 persons employed in the places inspected, 150,662 of whom were women and 12,536 children under sixteen years of age. As a result of the inspections, there were 10,425 notifications issued requiring changes to be made in or about the places visited, or with reference to the individuals employed therein. Many of these were of the utmost importance, and related to the protection of the lives, limbs, health, or morals of the persons employed. Most of them were cheerfully and promptly complied with.

The beneficial results that followed the enforcement of the law of 1886, which restricted the hours of labor of women under twenty-one and children to sixty per week, and in effect reduced them from 10 to 15 per cent. in many industries, is patent to every practical person. This material reduction in the working time was not accompanied by any reduction in the pay of those interested.

The child-labor evil has almost passed away from the State of New-York. The beneficent operation of the factory laws, which prohibit the employment of children under fourteen years of age in manufacturing establishments, and also of all children over fourteen and under sixteen who cannot read and write simple sentences in the English language, was at the last year's session of the Legislature supplemented by a stringent compulsory education act. This latter law was much needed.

During the year 182 children under fourteen years of age were sent out of factories, and 238 children under sixteen who had not acquired the rudiments of an education were also discharged. With but one exception, every employer of labor in this State has heartily approved the feature of the law which looks to the education of children. The exception is the manager of one of the largest concerns in the State, from whose institution hundreds of juveniles under fourteen have in years past been discharged by our orders, and whose subordinates have at times been arrested on over a score of charges of violating the law regulating the employment of children.

Supervision over the sweating or tenement-house system of manufacture, so far as it can be done by the laws of this State, has been exercised with all possible diligence during the year. Eight Deputy Inspectors are constantly at work for ten months on the east side of the city of New-York, where the system exists in its worst aspects, and it is gratifying to report that there is a continued improvement visible in the surroundings of the people engaged in this calling. There were 675 persons ordered to cease employing persons not members of their families in the living rooms, 525 of these being in New-York, 120 in Brooklyn, and 24 in the rest of the State. There were also 43 workshops ordered removed from buildings occupied partially as tenements, 40 of these being in New-York and 3 in Brooklyn.

The following recommendations are made:

First—That the law prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age be extended so as to include mercantile establishments.

Second—That eight hours be made the limit of a day's work for women and for children under sixteen years of age, in factories and mercantile houses.

Third—That laws be passed requiring the erection of suitable fire escapes on hotels, regulating the menas of egress and the sanitary conditions of halls, theatres, &c., and empowering the Inspectors to enforce the same.

Fourth—That an act be passed requiring proper cleanliness and sanitary regulations in bake shops, and that no bakery be allowed in a cellar.

Fifth—That Inspectors of steam boilers and examiners of stationary engines be appointed, with suitable powers.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

73—Loundes vs. Barge E. M. Bunn. 82—Central Vermont Railroad vs. Bateman. 83—Pickhardt & Kuttroff vs. United States. 85—United States vs. Perkins-Goodwin Company. 86—McCaldin vs. Steamship Amos C. Barstow, &c. 87—Robins vs. Steamship James A. Garfield, &c., and Steamship Amos C. Barstow. 88—Matter of James McCaldin & Co. 89—Oppenheimer & Levy vs. United States. 90—Irwin & Sons vs. United States. 91—United States vs. Goldenberg & Co.

Motion Calendar.—1—Albertson vs. Steam Tug P. L. Nevius. 2—Tuttle vs. Claflin. 3—Bonsack Machine Company vs. National Cigarette and Tobacco Company. 4—The Dominion Steamship Company vs. Steam Ferryboat Shackamaxon. 5—Starin vs. Steamship City of Columbia. 6—Albertson vs. The Schooner Wideawake. 7—Easton and Amboy Railroad Company vs. Steam Ferryboat Montclair. 8—Walsh vs. Steam Ferryboat D

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Light Trading, but Several Sharp Declines in Specialties.

LOOKING FOR ANOTHER BOND ISSUE

Weakness of the Coal Stocks and Some of the Industrials, but the General Market Is Wonderfully Firm.

The volume of trade in last week's stock market was small, but it was sufficiently great to allow of sharp declines in some of the specialties. The Granger group was fairly strong, the stocks composing it showing losses—1⅝ in Rock Island and small fractions in the others. The principal weakness was in the coal stocks. The decline in Reading, however, was due more to the uncertainty connected with its reorganization than to the condition of the coal trade, the adverse influence in the case of the others. There has been steady liquidation of Jersey Central ever since the declaration of the unearned dividend, a few weeks ago, and last week it lost 3⅝ points. Lackawanna's annual statement, showing that the company failed by nearly $200,000 to earn the dividends it has paid, was responsible for a loss of 3½ points in the stock. Delaware and Hudson dropped 3½ points, although the property is known to be in strong position.

In the general list issues of the Southern Railway and of the Northern Pacific were notably weak. Liquidation by people concerned in the reorganization of the first-named property was the assigned cause for the heaviness. Pacific Mail was steady most of the week, but, in the absence of support, it dropped 2¾ points on Saturday, its decline for the week being 3¼ points. Union Pacific and Atchison were inclined to heaviness, although the changes in them were only fractional.

The industrial group as a whole scored a loss. Sugar was exceptionally steady, and at the close on Saturday was practically unchanged. There was hesitation in Chicago Gas, owing to the peculiar situation, the owners of the property not being permitted to secure control of it. There is some talk of a compromise being brought about this week; in the meantime, the stock lost 1¼ points on the week's operations. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was inactive and lower. The protective committee has secured a majority of the stock, and it is likely that it will take aggressive steps this week looking to a change of management. Stocks of the National Lead Company were notably weak, the common declining 8½ and the preferred 5⅝ points. Liquidation by a relatively large holder in the absence of demand caused the break. Cordage stocks suffered further loss on talk of poor business. The heavy withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury and the consequent reduction of the free gold in the Treasury to a point where a bond issue has become a necessity to restore the reserve has been the one subject of discussion in financial circles, and the prevailing condition of uncertainty has caused operators to hold aloof from the stock market pending an adjustment of the situation. The reporting of the Pooling bill to the Senate without amendment was the most gratifying news of the week. It is now believed that the bill will become a law at this session of Congress. The bank statement on Saturday showed that currency is still coming to this country, and that the banks have been exchanging their legal tenders for gold.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing Jan. 27, 1894.
Alton & Terre Haute	38¾	38½	...
American Cotton Oil	24¼	22¼	27⅜
American Cotton Oil pf	70	67½	67½
American Express	111	111	110½
*American Sugar Refining	90⅞	89½	78⅝
*American Sugar Ref. pf	92⅛	91⅛	82¾
Am. Tel. & Cable Co	93½	93	...
*American Tobacco	93	92	72
American Tobacco pf	110	108¾	94½
Atchison, Top. & S. F.	4⅝	4	11⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅝	⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	64½	62⅛	...
*Bay State Gas	22¼	21	..
B., R. & P. pf	58	58	..
Canada Southern	51½	48½	50⅜
Canadian Pacific	56¼	55⅜	70⅜
Cedar Falls & Minn	5	5	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	16½	18¼
Chicago Gas	74¼	71⅞	65⅜
Chicago & Northwestern	96⅝	94⅞	103¼
Chi. & Northwestern pf	145	145	...
Chi., Bur. & Qy	71⅜	70⅝	76⅜
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39	37	35⅝
C., M. & St. Paul	56¾	54⅞	59
C., M. & St. Paul pf	118¼	118	118½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	63¾	61⅞	67½
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	6	5	10
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4¼	4¼	6½
Col., H. V. & Toledo	17	16½	19⅜
Consolidated Gas Co	130	127	123¼
Delaware & Hudson	130	128¼	132½
Del., Lack. & Western	162	160½	156⅜
Denver & Rio Grande	10⅞	10⅜	10¼
Dist. & Cattle Feeding	10⅞	9¼	26⅝
*Duluth, S. S. & A	3½	3½	...
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	101	100¾	...
Erie Tel. & Tel	49¼	49½	...
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	35	65
General Electric	34	33	34⅞
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	1⅝	1	5
G. B. & Winona pf., t. r	3	2	..
Homestake	20	20	..
Illinois Central	93½	87½	93
Iowa Central	6	6	3
Iowa Central pf	20	20	29
Kanawha & Michigan	9½	9½	..
Laclede Gas	27¼	25	16½
Lake Erie & Western	16¾	16⅜	15½
Lake Erie & Western pf	72	70	60¾
Lake Shore	139¼	138⅜	126
Long Island	87½	87	99½
Long Island Traction	12⅜	11	...
Louisville & Nashville	54⅞	52⅞	46½
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7⅞	7⅞	19⅜
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	24¼	22¼	37⅜
Manhattan Con	108⅞	105¼	121¼
Missouri Pacific	23⅞	21	24
M., K. & Texas	13⅝	13	13½
M., K. & Texas pf	22¾	21⅜	24
*National Lead Company	87⅝	78⅝	26
*National Lead Co. pf	84½	79½	71
National Starch	6	6	...
New-Jersey Central	90¾	86⅞	114½
New-York Central	99⅞	96⅜	106⅞
N. Y. & N. E., all in. paid	32½	30⅝	10⅜
N. Y., Chi. & St. L	13¼	13¼	16⅛
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	69	69	71
N. Y., L. E. & West	10⅝	9¼	15
N. Y., L. E. & West. pf	23	23	32½
N. Y., Sus. & West	14¾	13⅜	15¾
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	41⅜	39½	43¼
Norfolk & Western	5	4¾	..
Norfolk & Western pf	17⅜	17⅜	20
North American	3⅝	2⅞	4⅛
Northern Pacific	3½	2⅝	4¼
Northern Pacific pf	17½	15⅞	10⅝
Ontario & Western	16⅜	15¾	16
Oregon Rail. & Nav	19	19	24
Pacific Mail	23¼	20	17½
Pennsylvania Coal	320	320	...
Peoria & Eastern	2	2	..
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	3½	3½	4¼
Phil. & Reading	12¾	8½	19⅝
Pittsburg & Western pf	30½	30½	27
Pullman Palace Car Co	157	157	171½
Quicksilver pf	12⅜	12⅜	...
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	117½	116¼	112
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	4¼	4⅜
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9	8¾	8¾
St. Paul & Omaha	33⅜	32	37
Southern Pacific	18⅜	17½	22½
Southern Railway	10¼	9½	..
Southern Railway pf	35½	32¾	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅜	14¼	16⅜
Texas Pacific	9¼	8⅝	8½
Texas Pacific Land Tr	7⅞	7⅜	..
T., A. A. & N. M	1⅜	1¾	7
Union Pacific	9¾	8⅞	19⅜
U. S. Cordage	6¾	4¾	..
U. S. Cordage pf	24¼	22	..
U. S. Cordage gtd	19	17⅜	..
U. S. Rubber	43½	41⅞	37
U. S. Rubber pf	94⅛	93¼	80½
*U. S. Leather	11⅞	10¼	..
*U. S. Leather pf	65½	62½	..
Wabash	6¼	5⅞	7¼
Wabash pf	14⅜	13½	14⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	108	108	124
Western Union Tel	87¾	87½	84½
Wheeling & L. E	10⅜	9⅛	12⅞
Wheeling & L. E. pf	40½	38	40½

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $415,370.

The banks now hold $45,880,450 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $164,400, an increase in specie of $3,220,300, a decrease in legal tenders of $3,502,500, a decrease in deposits of $2,790,300, and a decrease in circulation of $91,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Jan. 26, '95.	Jan. 19, '95.	Jan. 27, '94.
Loans	$490,158,000	$490,322,900	$418,771,600
Specie	81,175,600	77,955,300	126,805,800
Legal t'd's	104,583,500	108,085,500	119,070,800
Deposits	559,512,600	562,302,900	547,694,400
Circulation	11,820,900	11,412,100	12,077,200

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Jan. 26, '95.	Jan. 19, '95.	Jan. 27, '94.
Specie	$81,175,600	$77,955,300	$126,805,800
Legal t'd's	104,583,000	108,085,500	119,070,800
Total reserve	$185,758,600	$186,040,800	$245,966,600
Reserve req'd agt deposits	139,878,150	140,575,725	136,923,600
Excess res've above legal req'rements	$45,880,450	$45,465,075	$109,043,000

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$45,880,450	1890	$15,031,650
1894	109,043,000	1889	20,014,800
1893	23,143,300	1888	23,258,025
1892	30,020,900	1887	22,208,450
1891	24,089,775	1886	36,156,425

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were freely made at 1 per cent., and the supply was in excess of the demand.

Time money was in light inquiry, although the offerings were not liberal. Quotations were 2 per cent., nominal, for thirty to sixty days; 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper of the best class was in better supply, and the buying has been good by banks and trust companies, which have been out of the market for considerable time. Rates were 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for four months' commission house names and four months' prime single names, 3½@4 per cent. for prime six months', and 4½@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £753,042, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 62.72, became 65.73. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 17,308,000f. in gold and 1,906,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and strong, rates being at the gold-shipping point. The posted rates for sterling were $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88¼@$4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.15¾ for long and 5.14⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 20; telegraphic, 25. Chicago—50c premium. Boston—10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16@⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—80 premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 59¾ bid on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48⅜c.

In London, bar silver sold at 27 5-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $395,710, and the exports for the same period $19,194,436. The net exports, therefore, have been $18,768,726.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago pf. 1⅛
Pennsylvania Coal..... 10

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil 2
American Cotton Oil pf..... 2
American Tobacco..... 2½
Baltimore & Ohio..... 1⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio..... 1¼
Chicago Gas..... 1¼
C., C., C. & St. Louis..... 2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific..... 1⅜
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev..... 1⅛
Consolidated Gas..... 2
Delaware & Hudson..... 3½
Delaware, Lack. & Western..... 3½
Distilling & Cattle Feeding..... 1
Erie Telegraph & Telephone..... 3½
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r..... 1⅝
Illinois Central..... 2½
Iowa Central pf..... 2
Laclede Gas..... 2¼
Lake Erie & Western..... 1
Lake Erie & Western pf..... 1¾
Louisville & Nashville..... 1½
Long Island Traction..... 1½
Manhattan..... 2½
Missouri Pacific..... 1½
National Lead..... 8½
National Lead pf..... 5⅜
New-Jersey Central..... 3⅜
New-York & New-England..... 2½
New-York, Sus. & Western pf..... 2⅝
Norfolk & Western pf..... 2
Northern Pacific pf..... 2¼
New-York, Ontario & Western..... 1
Oregon Railway & Navigation..... 2
Pacific Mail..... 3¼
Philadelphia & Reading..... 4
Pittsburg & Western pf..... 2
St. Paul & Omaha..... 1⅛
Southern Railway pf..... 3
United States Cordage..... 1⅝
United States Cordage pf..... 1½
United States Cordage gtd..... 1⅝
United States Rubber..... 1½
United States Leather pf..... 2⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf..... 2⅞

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn Elevated 1st..... 1
Central R. & B. of Georgia 5½s..... 1½
Lake Erie & Western 1st..... 1
Michigan Central 5s, 1931..... 1
New-York, Lackawanna & Western 1st. 1½
New-York, Ontario & Western 4s..... 1
Northwestern 25-yr. deb. 5½s..... 1¼
Peoria, D. & E. 1st, ex dividend..... 1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, A..... 1

DECLINED.

Atlantic & Pacific 4½s..... 2
Canada Southern 2d..... 1
Central of New-Jersey gen. 5s, c..... 1¼
Cnesapeake & Ohio 4½s..... 1½
Chicago & Northern Pacific 5s, ofs..... 2⅜
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo 5s..... 1¼
Colorado Midland cn. 4s..... 3
Consolidated Gas, Chicago, 1st..... 1½
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d..... 1½
General Electric deb. 5s..... 1½
Green Bay & Winona inc..... 2¾
Kansas & Michigan 4s..... 1
Kansas Pacific cn..... 1½
Kansas Pacific 1st, Den..... 1½
Lehigh & W. B. cn., as..... 1
Louisville & Nashville unif. 4s..... 1⅝
Louisville, Evansville & St. L. gen. 5s. 2
Manhattan 4s..... 1⅞
Morris & Essex 1st..... 1½
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st..... 1¾
New-York Central 1st, c..... 1
New-York Central 1st, p..... 2
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb..... 1
Northern Pacific 1st, r..... 1½
Northern Pacific 3d, r..... 2½
Northern Pacific cn. 5s..... 1⅝
Northern Pacific & Montana 1st..... 1
Northwestern 30-yr. 5s..... 1
Ohio Southern gen..... 3
Ohio Southern 1st..... 2⅛
Oregon Improvement cn. 5s..... 1
Oregon Short Line 6s..... 2½
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r..... 2½
Oregon Short Line & U. N. cn..... 1
Pittsburg & Western 1st..... 1½
Reading 1st pf. inc..... 2½
Reading 2d pf. inc..... 3½
Reading 3d pf. inc..... 2½
Reading def. inc..... 1
Reading gen. 4s..... 2½
St. Louis Southwestern 2d..... 1¾
St. Paul & Omaha cn..... 1
Southern Railway 5s..... 1
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Tenn..... 1
Texas Pacific 1st..... 2
Texas Pacific 2d..... 2¼
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. 1st, t. r..... 1¼
Union Pacific 6s, 1896..... 1⅝
Union Pacific 6s, 1898..... 1½
Union Pacific, D. & G. 5s..... 4⅞
United States Cordage 1st..... 8
Wisconsin Central 1st..... 1⅜

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The week was rather a dull one in the bond market; speculative issues were heavy, but high-grade bonds were steady to strong. Nearly all the defaulted issues showed marked declines. They were freely sold both for home and foreign account. Atchison 4s show a decline of about 2 points, with no apparent reason, except the liquidation of holders who have become tired of waiting for a plan to be announced. Reading issues are all lower. The liquidation has been marked in all classes of its bonds, on the expectation that any plan now brought out will provide for a heavy assessment on not only the stock, but on all the junior securities, including possibly the generals. United States Cordage firsts broke nearly 10 points, selling at 50, in the face of the reassuring reports given out by Directors and friends of the company. The business of the company undoubtedly has been extremely bad, and it has made no money, but the plant is a valuable one, and the concern has shown that it is capable of earning large dividends. Any change in the condition of affairs should make a big difference to the company.

Purchases of high-grade bonds are stimulated by the low rates for time money. One-year money has been freely offered at 3½ per cent, while 90 days to 6 months' money can be obtained at from 2 to 2½ per cent. London has been selling on our securities freely, but the local demand has absorbed all the better grade of bonds offered at steadily advancing prices.

Government bonds were weaker, on the certainty that a new issue will have to be made immediately, in conformity with the promise made by President Cleveland to preserve the credit of the country.

In outside bonds the market has been dull and uninteresting, with some few advances to be noted. Buffalo Consolidated 6s sold up to 104½ and interest, the highest price ever touched. Troy and Albany Traction Companies' consolidated bonds are both 106 and interest, bid. Bridgeport Traction Company first 5s sold at 101 and interest, and Rochester consolidated 5s at 100 and interest. Some few sales of all the above were made, but the market was generally quiet.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ended Friday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday	$10,398,087
Corresponding week 1894	6,931,887
Since Jan. 1, 1895	41,414,509
Corresponding period 1894	31,839,903

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ended last Tuesday	9,788,484
Corresponding week 1894	8,079,086
Since Jan. 1, 1895	24,751,767
Corresponding period 1894	23,226,743

Imports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	125,531
Corresponding week 1894	141,399
Since Jan. 1, 1895	409,893
Corresponding week 1894	385,610

Exports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	8,006,454
Corresponding week 1894	855,000
Since Jan. 1, 1895	17,598,873
Corresponding period 1894	4,451,498

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending Jan. 26	$495,021,039
Balance for week ending Jan. 26	30,706,236
Clearings for week ending Jan. 19	513,861,063
Balance for week ending Jan. 19	34,905,834
Clearings for week ending Jan. 12	532,017,491
Balance for week ending Jan. 12	35,048,909
*Clearings for week ending Jan. 5	563,487,193
*Balance for week ending Jan. 5	44,331,203
*Clearings for week ending Dec. 27	423,843,771
*Balance for week ending Dec. 27	27,361,361
Clearings for week ending Dec. 22	545,595,284
Balance for week ending Dec. 22	36,880,802

*For five days.

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date in 1894. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Jan. 24, 1895	£35,358,007	.....
Jan. 25, 1894	27,384,931	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Jan. 24, 1895	84,322,305	£49,368,603
Jan. 25, 1894	68,112,000	50,359,000

BANK OF GERMANY.

Jan. 24, 1895	39,818,250	13,272,750
Jan. 25, 1894	32,717,250	10,905,750

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Jan. 24, 1895	15,504,000	13,916,000
Jan. 25, 1894	10,176,000	16,263,000

NETHERLANDS.

Jan. 24, 1895	4,099,000	6,868,000
Jan. 25, 1894	4,061,000	6,998,000

BELGIUM.

Jan. 24, 1895	3,559,333	1,779,667
Jan. 25, 1894	3,094,000	1,547,000

SPAIN.

Jan. 24, 1895	8,004,000	11,320,000
Jan. 25, 1894	7,918,000	7,215,000
Total last week	£190,664,895	£96,525,020
Corresponding week 1894	153,463,181	93,287,750
Week ending Jan. 17, 1895	187,754,543	95,800,361
Corresponding week 1893	151,142,472	92,695,083

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Transactions in local securities were confined mainly to the local bond market. A sale of $25,000 Troy City Railway 5 per cent. bonds was made at 106½ and interest. Troy Gas debenture 6s sold at 115 and interest. The passing of the semi-annual dividend by the Consolidated Car-Heating Company Directors on Tuesday was a surprise to the stockholders. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the new business of the company, especially the Pope lighting system, demanded additional capital, and that therefore the dividend should be passed. The resolution assures the stockholders that the dividend has been more than earned. The following dividends will be paid on Feb. 1: Albany Railway and Commerce Insurance, 1½ per cent.; Troy Railway, 1¼ per cent.; Hudson River Telephone, ¾ per cent., and Municipal Gas, 2 per cent. The Park Bank will pay a semi-annual divident of 2½ per cent. and the tax, amounting to 2 per cent. The annual meeting of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company of Hoosick Falls will be held Thursday at that place and officers and Directors elected. The Trojan stockholders will attend in a special train.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co	100	..
Albany Railroad stock	117	118
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s	105½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co	105	..
†Celluloid Company	63	67
Commercial Insurance Co	100	101
Commercial Union Telegraph Co	95	100
Consolidated Car-Heating Co	50	60
Consolidated Transfer Co	40½	..
Hudson River Telephone Co	47½	50
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	130½	135
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, O	35	40
New-York Air Brake Company	..	10
Saratoga Lake Plank Railroad	..	45
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	..	100
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y	115	130
*Union Ry. Co. of N.Y.5s. of 1922	105	106½
*Watervliet Turn. & R. R. gtd. 6s	112½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtg	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100	101
Westcott Express Co. pf	105	115
Albany City National Bank	100	100
Albany County Bank	128	131
First National Bank	165	165½
Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	185	190
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	120
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
South End Bank	60	80

TROY SECURITIES.

Citizens' Steamboat Co	225	
Troy Railroad stock	82	83
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	
Troy Gas Co	125	125½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	115	116
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	106	..
Troy Telephone & Cable Co	90	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co	75	80
West Troy Water Works 6s	100	100
Central National Bank	115	120
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
United National Bank	205	..
Union National Bank	115½	..

*And accrued interest.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 26.—The local market has been quiet. Prices have been firm, and no large amounts of stock have been offered. The bank stocks were somewhat sought for, and many of them show an advance over last week's quotations. American National Bank sold at 47½@47¾. National Bank of Commerce, at 48, and Rhode Island National Bank at 25¼@27½. American Screw stock continued weak, with sales reported at 220. Gorham Manufacturing preferred stock was in good demand, with little or none offered. It sold at 109½, and that figure was subsequently bid, with none offered lower than 112. The illuminating stocks were quiet and firmly held. Narragansett Electric Lighting sold at 79@79¼. No sales of Providence Gas were reported.

The local money market continued quiet. Commercial paper was quoted at 4@4½ per cent. Call loans between banks at 3 per cent., and cotton loans at 5 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, report official closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	47½	48½
Atlantic	32½	39
Blackstone Canal	25¾	27
City	64	65
Commercial	48	49
Eagle	55	..
Fifth	..	54
First	112	117
Fourth	118	..
Globe	52½	..
High Street	90	..
Jackson	20	..
Lime Rock	25	..
Manufacturers'	136	..
Merchants'	62¾	63
Mechanics'	51	51½
National Exchange	100	..
National North America	43½	44¼
National Commerce	47	..
Old	113	117
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	26	27
Roger Williams	69	..
Second	126	135
Third	97	100½
Traders'	37½	..
Westminster	58	..
Weybosset	50	53

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	105
Mercantile	30	..
Union Trust Company	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	258	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	200
do, deb. bonds	138	140
Prov. & Spring	..	105
Pawtuxet Valley	145	..
Providence & Worcester	249½	253
Prov., Warren & B.	118	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	200	210
American Supply	..	70
Arm'g'ton & Sims	..	50
Gorham Mfg. pfd	109½	112
Nicholson File	50	57
Nat. & Prov. Wors. pfd	98	102
do, 6s	100	..
Pawt. Hair Cloth	34	..
R. I. Perkins H.-S	95	98
do, pfd	105	108

INSURANCE.

Equitable	45	50
Merchants'	46	52
Prov. Washington	46	50½

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narra. Electric	78¾	79½
Providence Gas	81¼	82½
Pawtucket Gas	79	..
Providence Telephone	90¾	91½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	66	76
P. & Ston. S. S	148¼	150
R. I. Safe Deposit	..	100

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

(Reported by Messrs. Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York.)

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26.—Trading in local securities was very dull again this week, and the only important changes are in the direction of lower prices. The losses, however, are as a rule in small fractions. Philadelphia Gas came out quite freely to-day at 18, which is ⅝ below the best of the week. The street railways rule dull and weaker, in sympathy, probably, with the market for the class elsewhere. The closing bids were: Central Traction, 19; West End, 25; Birmingham, 13½; Duquesne, 28; Manchester, offered, 39; Westinghouse Air Brake, 126 bid; Monongahela Water, 30, and Westinghouse Electric second, 30.

FINANCES OF THE NATION.

Condition of the Treasury, with Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 26th day of January, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$68,824,574.77
Gold bullion	48,175,009.07
Total	$116,999,584.74
Outstanding gold certificates	53,319,869.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	150,280.00
Total	$53,169,589.00
Balance	$63,829,995.74
Standard silver dollars	$339,847,476.00
Silver bullion	579,775.96
Total	$340,427,251.96
Outstanding silver certificates	333,940,504.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,448,102.00
Total	$327,492,402.00
Balance	$12,934,849.96
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$26,453,334.00
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	124,300,852.25
Total	$150,754,186.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	150,753,280.00
Balance	$906.25
United States notes	$78,954,306.73
Outstanding currency certificates	46,515,000.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	3,110,000.00
Total	$43,405,000.00
Balance	$35,549,306.73
Treasury notes of 1890	$31,923,346.00
National bank notes	6,612,938.37
Fractional silver coin	15,260,615.95
Fractional currency	59.12
Minor coin	1,174,216.32
Deposits in national banks	15,063,515.44
Bonds and interest paid	9,312,127.43
Total	$79,346,814.63
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	6,894,244.46
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,189,136.67
Disbursing officers' balances	23,810,232.71
Post Office Department account	2,903,997.15
Miscellaneous items	1,697,742.88
Total	$39,495,353.87
Balance	$39,851,460.76
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$152,166,519.44

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$670,361.66	$14,718,903.08	$84,383,238.31
Internal revenue	321,870.09	7,006,846.80	89,767,628.98
Miscellaneous	10,894.38	1,282,001.16	8,826,346.02
Total	$1,003,126.08	$23,587,750.99	$182,977,208.31

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$39,000.00	$8,502,000.00	$57,924,882.67
War	235,000.00	3,458,000.00	32,818,118.53
Navy	160,000.00	2,243,000.00	18,822,406.37
Indians	259,000.00	928,000.00	5,795,009.54
Pensions	.....	10,052,000.00	82,293,860.03
Interest	33,203.25	7,171,532.19	21,649,196.68
Total	$666,203.25	$32,349,532.19	$219,303,454.82
Excess of receipts over expenditures	†$336,922.83	†$8,761,781.20	$36,326,946.51

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$70,657	$1,081,792	$9,748,547
Redemption under act July 14, 1890	29,160	1,196,607	6,619,598

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes, (since 1879)	$241,090,816	$3,273,507
Treasury notes, (since 1890)	71,408,414	19,175
Total	$312,497,230	$3,292,682

*Net gold and bullion received for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The United States Treasurer now holds in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation $195,843,100, as follows: Currency 6s, $12,946,000; 2 per cents, $22,720,900; 4 per cents, $151,748,850; 5

TO BENEFIT WORKING MEN AND WOMEN

The Church Settlement House of the Church of the Redeemer.

A plan for helping the working men and women of the up-town east side tenement districts has been put into operation by the Rev. William Everett Johnson, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue, by the establishment of the Church Settlement House, at 1,556 Avenue A, corner of East Eighty-second Street.

Two floors and the basement of an ordinary tenement building are occupied by the Church Settlement House for the purpose of maintaining an industrial and art school, where, daily, classes will be instructed in sewing, crocheting, dressmaking, embroidery, painting, music, dancing, cooking, and stenography. The terms for instruction are: Sewing, crocheting, and dancing, 5 cents a lesson; embroidery, painting, cooking, and stenography, 10 cents a lesson; music, vocal and instrumental, 10 cents a lesson. Dressmaking is taught free of charge.

There is also a children's department, in which instruction in the elementary English branches is given.

Father Johnson believes that the working classes will be materially benefited. An interesting feature of the work of the Church Settlement House is that of providing trained nurses to visit the sick at their homes, at prices varying from 10 cents an hour to 50 cents a day.

REALTY SALES TO-DAY.

The following auction sales of real estate are set down to take place at 111 Broadway to-day:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sales, three actions, Clarence L. Westcott, referee, south side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, beginning 25 feet east of Arthur Avenue, three two-story and basement frame dwellings, each 16.8 by 100. Due on judgments, $1,960, $1,960, and $1,850, respectively.

By Thomas S. Walker, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 153 East One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,420.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Santiago Cuba, per steamship Wm. Anning, from Philadelphia; at 9 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Vertigern; at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship F. Bismarck, (letters must be directed "per F. Bismarck"); at 2 PM for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Kaffir Prince. (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Kaffir Prince"); at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship H. Dimois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Belgenland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Belgenland"); at 5:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Trinidad, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton; at 9 AM for Santiago Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) an dSouth Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antillia, (letters must be directed "per Antillia"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Saratoga.")

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia"); at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago Cuba, per steamship Cienfuegos; at 2 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo; at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Numuri, from New-Orleans; at 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne"); at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Cienfuegos, per steamship Alps, (letters must be directed "per Werra"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Andes, (letters for Colombia, via Savanilla, via Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Andes"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Orizaba"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas"); at 6:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, especially addressed only, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Society Islands, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *3 at 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australasia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamships, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A. M. | Servia, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M.
Aurania, Feb. 9, 5 A.M. | Etruria, Mch. 2, 9 A. M.
Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A.M. | Aurania, Mch. 9, 3 P. M.

From Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE.....Monday, Jan. 28
YEMASSEE.....Wednesday, Jan. 30
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Feb. 1
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacksonville.
Ga. So. Fst. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
D. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., Pier 35 N. R. | C. of G.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Fulda.....April 27.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II...May 4.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M. | Kms, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M
Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M. | Elbe, Sat., Mch. 16, 9 A.M.
Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M. | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M.

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.

DELBRUECK & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores. Normannia, Feb. 16, 11:30 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen. Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

ORIENT. Winter Cruise to the Azores, Madeira, the Mediterranean, and the Orient,

by the magnificent twin-screw express steamer FURST BISMARCK. From New-York Jan. 29, 10 A. M., to Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks. A LIMITED NUMBER OF OUTWARD PASSENGERS ACCOMMODATED TO GENOA, ALEXANDRIA, AND OTHER PORTS AT SPECIAL RATES. For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $30 to $50.
Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A. M. Paris, Feb. 6, 11 A. M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Belgiland, Jan. 30, 7:30 AM. Rhyniand, Feb. 13, 8 AM
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Feb. 2, 9 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon..Sat., Feb. 9, 5 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., Feb. 16, 9 A. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT,
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH MAIL STEAMER
LA TOURAINE,

From New-York Feb. 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, (Tangier,) to New-York, &c. Duration of round trip two months.

Price of passage round trip, $500, $600, $700, and upward, according to accommodations.

For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
Adriatic, Feb. 6, 4 P.M. | Adriatic, Mar. 6, 4 P.M.
*Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M. | *Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 A.M.
Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M. | Britannic, Mch. 20, 2 P.M.

*No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin of these steamers, from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 409 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily, Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. For West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Buffalo 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 night. Except Sunday Night. For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division. Wagner parlor cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.

Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 275 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

8:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
9:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations, connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily, for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 889 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily:
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (1:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun., (5.00 P. M. Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M. NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily, 1:30 P. M. ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 P. M. daily.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 81 E. 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 275 Columbus Av., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect January 20, 1895.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland, 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 3 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Cars,) 11 A. M., 2:10, 3:25, Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:50, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. "Florida Express," 3:29 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Asheville, Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:00 A. M. daily. Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston, 9:00 P. M. daily. Sleeper to Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (Except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 5:30, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11:30, 12:01 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.

Direct route to NEWARK, ORANGE, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Plainfield, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE (HACKETTSTOWN), Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, HAZLETON, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M.—DAILY BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS and BAGGAGE CHECKED at 73 Murray St. and 420 Broadway. Ticketr at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from 23d St.:

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 1,323 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 AM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.
Reductions to all points East and North.

VIA NORWICH LINE

Steamers leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., daily, except Sunday, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION.

Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1895,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY
NO. 212 WEST 59TH ST.

4-Story Brownstone House, 25x65, with Dining Room and Butler's Pantry Extensions. Lot 200.10.

Through to and including 3-story stable,
No. 213 West 58th St.,
Between 7th Av. and Broadway.

65 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 5 PER CENT. FOR 1 OR 3 YEARS.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine St. and No. 1 Madison Av. Telephone No. 1,442 Cortlandt.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
the four-story high-stoop brownstone-front Dwelling and Lot,
NO. 117 EAST 57TH ST.,
near Park Av.
Permits at auctioneers' office, 24 Pine St.

Referees' Notices.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, plaintiff, against EDGAR RIDER and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale bearing date the 21st day of January, 1895, and duly entered and filed in the above-entitled action on the 23d of January, 1895, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 14th day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land (together with the building and improvements thereon erected,) situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, (formerly town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New-York, being known and designated by the number thirty-eight (38) on block number fifteen (15) on a map entitled, "Map of Section C of North New-York, Town of Morrisania, Westchester County, S. N. Y.," dated Morrisania, November 10th, 1866; compiled and drawn from Mr. Findlay's map of 1866 by R. Henwood, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester on the first day of April, 1867; and said premises being bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Willis Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; running thence eastwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, twenty-five feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with said Willis Avenue, one hundred feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-third Street, twenty-five feet; thence northwardly on a line parallel with said Willis Avenue, one hundred feet to the aforesaid southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, January 23d, 1895.

EDWARD J. KRUG, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway. New-York City. ja24-2awTh&M

SEVENTEENTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—THE HUDSON RIVER BANK, plaintiff, against JAMES R. BREEN et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, at Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the eighteenth day of February, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant four hundred and eighty-six (486) feet two (2) inches west from the northwesterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre of the block; thence westerly, and parallel with Seventeenth Street, nineteen (19) feet five (5) inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the northerly side of Seventieth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventieth Street, nineteen (19) feet five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, January 26th, 1895.

JOSEPH A. THOMPSON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 54 William Street, New-York City, N. Y. ja28-2aw8wM&Th&f18

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

APPLICATION NO. 1.

Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York by the STATEN ISL